"OLD SHADY."
AUCTION SALES.
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
WILL CLOSE OUT
AT AUCTION.
Wednesday, December 11, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
130 CASES
BOOTS & SHOES,
...ount of whom it may concern, and at the same time we shall offer a large assortment of
Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' & Children's
Seasonable Goods of all Grades.
On Thursday, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
WE SHALL OFFER
Knit Goods, Hosiery,
Fleece-Lined Gloves,
Country Dress Coats,
Cavalry Jackets,
AND A LINE OF
Hats, Caps, & Turbans.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.
IMPORTED
CHAMPAGNES & ALES
At Auction,
For account of whom it may concern,
Thursday Morning, Dec. 12, at 10 1-2 o'clock
At 186 East Madison-st.
Will be sold as above, without reserve, the following packages, duties paid:
... cases Roderer's and other Champagnes,
... Brls. McEwen's Ales.
C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Trade Sale by Catalogue,
OF
Fine Gold and Silver Watches,
ELEGANT CLUSTER AND SOLTAIRE
DIAMONDS.
Being part of a New York
BANKRUPT STOCK.
... positively be sold on WEDNESDAY ... Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock, at our salesroom ... Goods on exhibition morning of sale with catalogues.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Special Sale at Auction.
MESSRS. B. GIOVANNONI & CO.'S
LARGE IMPORTATION OF
BEAUTIFUL FRENCH
Bronzes,
... BRONZE CLOCKS, Florentine Mosaic ... elegant large Vases and Columns, superb Carrara ... Figures; fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuary Groups, Vases, and Urns; rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, 31-day Clocks, etc., etc.
... Store, No. 57 Green-st., corner Madison, commencing on Thursday Evening, Dec. 12, at 7 1-2 o'clock, and continuing until all are sold.
... of design and beauty of finish, this collection is VASTLY SUPERIOR to anything that has ever been offered to the citizens of Chicago ... Mr. Giovannoni, and comprising the works of art that can be produced ... for exhibition, with catalogues, Tuesday morning ... are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Seats provided.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

High Art Sale!
CONCLUDING SALE
OF H. A. ELKINS' collection of
ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS,
TO TAKE PLACE ON
Thursday Evening, Dec. 12, at 7 1-2 o'clock,
At 970 Wabash-av., near 22d-st.,
... of Works by James M. Hart, New York; Louis ..., New York; Peter Goal, an old Flemish artist; ..., Dusseldorf; Laurits Holts, Dusseldorf; L. ..., Munich; W. Shilton, Munich; Ollerbeck, Dus...; J. Bardar, Antwerp; Gact, London; H. A. ...; P. F. Reed; Jesper Lowman; and many others, ... one of the finest collections of Pictures ever collected by any Western artist.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
85 and 87 South Canal-st.
... of sale to close out balance of pledges.
PAWNBROKER'S SALE
... of A. Liman, 57 West Madison-st., consisting of
Gold and Silver Lever Watches,
Diamonds,
Coral and Gold Jewelry,
Chains, Opera-Glasses, etc.,
... Sold on Wednesday, Dec. 11,
... at 10 a. m., and continue until every lot is sold. Catalogues ready.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

... UAL PAWNBROKER'S SALE
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES
... GREAT WESTERN LOAN OFFICE,
... State Street, South of Harrison.
... of gold, gold and silver English, American ... watches, ladies' gold English, American ... diamond set and stem winding watches ... pins, and sets. Jewelry, ... chains, plated ware ... a great variety of sundries.
... Wednesday, and Thursday mornings ... at 7 o'clock. R. N. MARKS, Pawnbroker.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
EAST ST. LOUIS
RAIL MILL FOR SALE.
[illegible]
GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIER

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
... partnership existing under the firm of John Da... and Wm. Siebelist is this day dissolved by mutual ... and all debts contracted by said firm will be ... by me. JOHN DASHOR. ... 6, 1872. WM. SIEBELIST.
DISSOLUTION.
... copartnership heretofore existing between ... and Henry Philippi, under the firm name ... Lawrence & Co. was this day terminated by ... consent. C. LAWRENCE. HENRY PHILIPPI.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1872.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1872. NUMBER 112.

JEWELRY OPENING.

GRAND OPENING!

Our Retail Department will be opened this Afternoon and Evening, when we shall be most happy to see all of our old friends and customers, and all others.

Our WHOLE STOCK, both Wholesale and Retail, will be on exhibition.

N. MATSON & CO.,
State and Monroe-sts.

DRESS GOODS.

Presents for the Holidays!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will offer on Monday, Dec. 9, a large line of popular goods for Dresses, carefully selected and marked down for the Holidays.

Full lines of Cloaks, Suits, Shawls, and Furs, proportionately low, suitable for Gifts.

Elegant Silks, Laces, and Hdkfs., embracing the choicest novelties, designed for Holiday Presents.

Furnishing Goods, comprising Ladies', Children's & Infants' Trousseaux in great variety, and a most extensive assortment of Fancy Goods of every description, fine Berlin Embroideries, &c. &c., imported expressly for the Holiday season, to which attention is invited.

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.

MUSICAL.

THE
Mason & Hamlin
ORGAN COMPANY
Respectfully announce that they have opened THEIR OWN WAREROOMS
IN CHICAGO,
which for the present (until the completion of a new building) will be at
281 WABASH-AV.,
CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.,
in premises lately occupied by Messrs. Root & Cady.
It is the intention of the Company to keep in Chicago, for the direct supply of the Northwestern Trade and the Public,
The Largest Stock of Organs
IN THE COUNTRY.
Terms and prices will be the same in Boston, New York, and Chicago.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULARS FREE.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
281 Wabash-av.,
CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

FANCY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE.

A General Assortment of
Fine Fancy Goods,
FOR SALE TO
THE TRADE,
AT LOW PRICES, BY
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,
CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
BY W. H. JENKINS,
COR. LUMBER AND CANAL-STS., CHICAGO.
1, 1¼, and 2-inch selects; B. & C. dry stock boards; 2-inch common flooring; 500,000 dry Saginaw boards; 100,000 wide common boards; 150,000 2-inch common boards; 200,000 cull boards.

FOR SALE.
PEW NO. 16 IN GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Inquire of J. H. DIX, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

Malaga Grapes.
Fine Raisins, Figs, Currants, canned goods, and fancy goods generally, for the Holiday trade, by M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,
Cor. Sixteenth and State-sts.
Terms Reduced to $2.00 per Day.
J. W. TOWN, Proprietor.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

The Old Established House of
A. H. MILLER,
HAS REMOVED TO
176 STATE-ST.,
A few doors south of Monroe, where he will open THIS EVENING with as fine an assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS as can be found in the city. Prices guaranteed as low as the lowest.
A. H. MILLER,
176 State-st.

REMOVAL.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE OFFICE DESKS,
ALSO,
SCHOOL & CHURCH FURNITURE,
Can now be found in their New and Elegant Store, cor. State and Monroe-sts.,
166, 168 & 170 State-st.

REMOVAL.
FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE!
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.
C. FOLLANSBE & SON,
BANKERS,
Have removed to their Old Location,
Methodist Church Block,
Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

REMOVAL.
LARRABEE & NORTH,
HARDWARE,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Nos. 163 and 165 LAKE-ST.,
One door west of LaSalle-st.

PIG IRON.

RITCHIE, GREGG, GILLESPIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SCOTCH PIG IRON,
70 LA SALLE-ST., Room 3.
RITCHIE, GREGG, GILLESPIE & CO. ....Montreal.
RITCHIE, RIGNEY & CO. ....London.
THOMAS RIGNEY & CO. ....New York.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
Seven well-built, comfortable brick houses on corner of Rush and Illinois-sts., supplied with all city conveniences, furnaces, &c. WM. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECTACLES.
THE BEST IN THE CITY
At M. POLACHEK'S, Optician,
76 East Madison-st., next McVicker's Theatre.

Office Stationery,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Steam Warming.
Bids furnished for heating Stores, Factories, &c. Jobbing promptly attended to.
WATSON & MORRILL, 185 Michigan-st.

INSURANCE.

1829. Charter Perpetual. 1872.
FRANKLIN
FIRE
Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital,	$400,000.00
Accrued Surplus & Premiums,	2,916,316.88
Cash Assets, Nov. 30, 1872,	$3,316,316.88
Premiums, October, 1872,	$252,780 70
Premiums, November, 1872,	301,876.64
	$554,657.34
Amount insured in the Burned District, Boston,	$458,196.00
Amount insured on Outskirts of same,	39,500.00

It has been definitely ascertained that $2,000 will cover all claims upon the last item, while salvages already determined indicate a net loss of not over
$400,000.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Second Vice President.
THEO. M. REGER, Secretary.
SAMUEL W. KAY, Assistant Secretary.

PAPER.

PAPER!
Notice to the Trade.
We have been appointed Sole Agents in this city and the Northwest for the sale of the CELEBRATED BRAND of "IVANHOE" flat papers. These papers have been greatly improved of late, and are now undoubtedly the best papers for Printers' use that are offered in this market, as the color never varies, and they are never stock sized. We have also a full stock of the second grade, known as "I." We offer them at 25c and 24c, with a liberal discount to large buyers. We also desire to call attention to our general stock of our own manufacture, which we offer at mill prices. Send for samples and prices. Manillas at cost of manufacturer.
Cleveland Paper Co.
73 W. WASHINGTON-ST.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.
INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF MONTREAL......Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To or from British Ports......$30.00
To or from German Ports......35.00
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports......38.00
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

HO! FOR EUROPE.
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established, 1840.
RATES ADVANCED.
To or from British points - - - - $30.00
To or from German points - - - 35.00
To or from Bremen or Skandinavian points - - - - - - - - - 38.00
P. H. DuVERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 Market-st.

FINANCIAL.

Lumberman's Insurance Co.
WANTED—A few adjusted claims of the Lumbermen's Insurance Co. HENRY H. BROWN, 80 LaSalle-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
122 East Washington-st.

WASHINGTON.

How the Louisiana Squabble is Regarded in the Capital.

The Administration Will Not Interfere Unless to Preserve Peace.

Senator Sumner Preparing a Speech on His Oblivion Resolution.

Butler Wants the House Committees Revised.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOW THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE IS REGARDED AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It has been a matter of surprise to many how United States Judge Durrell, of Louisiana, had the right to interfere in deciding the differences regarding the canvass of votes in a State. The case in Louisiana arose out of the twenty-third section of the Enforcement act. A regular bill in equity was filed with the United States Judge, and the case arising was tried and decided. On this decision the Federal Government was called upon to aid its enforcement, and the decision stands as the law of the land until it is overruled by a superior Court. This is the explanation of the Administration for its course in Louisiana.

The following despatch was received to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7, 1872.

Hon. G. H. Williams, Attorney General, Washington:

The United States Circuit Court, to-day, granted the restraining order as prayed for, in another bill filed by Antoine, Lieutenant Governor-elect, enjoining all the persons pretending to be members of the Legislature, under the pretext of being returned by a pretended Returning Board, appointed by Warmoth; also, enjoining the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate from calling any other list of names of members returned as elected, other than those returned by the Lynch and Herron Returning Board; also, restraining the Metropolitan Police from interfering with the House or Senate, pending its organization.

(Signed) S. B. PACKARD.

The Administration regards this as the closing scene of what it terms the "Warmoth Dynasty" in Louisiana; that there is nothing left for him to do but submit or resort to arms, and that the Administration sustains the Marshal and Court.

There is more importance attached in Administration circles to the trouble in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Alabama, than any other topic at present discussed here. In each of these States, there is a demand for Federal interference. So far as Congress is concerned, it may be said that body is heartily disgusted with these constant appeals from the Southern States for Governmental aid in behalf of waning factions.

A prominent Administration Senator said, to-day, that the President had determined to interfere in the affairs of the Southern States only when it was manifest that such action was necessary to preserve the public peace, and ensure the enforcement of the law.

THE ICE CREAM CASE.

The Criminal Court of this District, in the matter of the celebrated "Ice Cream Case," which came up on appeal under the Civil Rights bill, decided, yesterday, that it must be made to appear that the refusal to entertain guests was distinctly made on the ground of color or race. This feature not being established, this much litigated case was dismissed.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

According to agreement, Wednesday next was fixed on in the House for the consideration of the bill establishing a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory. It has now been determined to postpone discussion on this measure until after the holidays.

SENATOR SUMNER'S OBLIVION RESOLUTION.

Senator Sumner is now engaged in preparing a speech in support of his resolution, proposing to erase the names of the battles of the civil war from the Army Register and regimental flags, so as to obliterate the memories of the past completely between the North and the South. He says that all history shows that no country has anything to gain by preserving the recollections of its civil strifes or the memories of conflict between its own citizens.

An Administration Senator has prepared an amendment to this resolution, proposing to abolish Bunker Hill, Concord, and Lexington.

WASHINGTON IMPROVEMENTS.

The House Committee on Appropriations, all the members being present, together with Mr. Dawes and other leading members of the House, yesterday made a survey of all the improvements in and around the cities of Washington and Georgetown, under the escort of the Board of Public Works. Whether the latter succeeded in convincing the Committee that the bill now before them asking for $1,250,000 should be passed or not, is not yet known. Prominent Senators and Representatives, however, state that all Congress will appropriate this session will be the amount ordered on the improvement of Government property, aggregating to something over a million of dollars.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Ben Butler will endeavor, to-morrow, to get in a resolution calling on the Speaker of the House to revise the standing committees, and to correct the Chairmanships, that they will be in accord with the Administration, and the majority in Congress. Butler, it will be remembered, has a personal quarrel with the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Post Offices, and Southern Claims, to-wit: Messrs. Banks, Farnsworth, and Blair. To effect their removals, he is seconded by various job interests. So far as the Chairman of the Claims Committee is concerned, the lobby influence is extremely potential. It embraces all these "iron-clad" contractors who seek relief, such as Secor, of New York, and Donald McKay, of Boston, and the various builders of Western iron-clad steamboats, which saw service in the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Then there is another influential class, such as those who are in favor of compensating the owners of property destroyed by Federal troops in the battles during the rebellion. The resolution, in the form in which it will be offered, will require a two-thirds vote, and, according to Speaker Blaine, will stand no chance of passage.

ARKANSAS MATTERS.

The Attorney General says the case of the State of Arkansas, where troops have been sent, has not yet reached the Law Department, and, therefore, no action will be taken till the Alabama trouble is disposed of. He says he thinks the latter will be disposed of within a short time, when he will be ready for Arkansas and for Florida, unless the trouble in the latter shall have been settled in another manner.

DINNER TO WASHBURNE.

Speaker Blaine, last evening, gave a dinner party to Minister Washburne, at which were present the President, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, and other high officials. Mr. Washburne left to-night for Massachusetts and Maine, and will soon return to his duties at Paris.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The second yearly report of the Southern Claims Commission, to be sent to the Speaker of the House to-morrow, states that, from the organization of the Commission, in March, 1871, to the end of November, 1872, 17,700 claims were filed, in which an aggregate sum of over $45,000,000 is claimed. Of these, 2,778 cases, representing $5,424,314 as claimed, have been disposed of by awards amounting altogether to about $1,138,000. About 700 cases claiming $2,500,000 have been investigated and are under further consideration, as claims appearing to be meritorious, but the proofs are insufficient on which to frame just awards. This will leave about 150,00 untouched cases, amounting to some $37,000,000, when the commission expires by law next March. With the experience gained in the past two years, the Commissioners think they could dispose of all the claims before them in about four years, but it would require uninterrupted diligence to do the work in that time.

In Memoriam.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—Regret is very generally expressed here at the sudden death of Mr. S. N. Pike. No one man did more for the architecture of the city than he. His improvements and his business brought him in contact with a very large number of the commercial and industrial classes. His employes esteemed him almost to idolatry for the personal attention he gave their work, and his unfailing appreciation of faithful and efficient services. To-day, this feeling was unconsciously manifest on Fourth street, by many people who in passing the Opera House erected by him, stopped and gazed pathetically at the structure. It has been the general topic of conversation to-day among all classes, especially the humblest of his former employes.

THE WEATHER.

Review for the Week—Prospects To-Day—War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Probabilities—For the Northwest, the upper lake region, and thence to the Ohio Valley, northerly to westerly winds, cold and clearing weather, with increased pressures. In Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, with increased pressures and lower temperatures. On the lower lakes and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, southwesterly winds veering to northwesterly, with low but rising barometers, threatening weather, lower temperatures, occasional rain and snow, and cloudy weather, clearing on Monday evening. In Canada, heavy snows, northwesterly winds veering to southwesterly, with cloudy and cold weather.

Warning signals continued at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego, and have been ordered for Portland, Boston, New London, New York, and Cape May.

WEEKLY WEATHER CHRONICLE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1872.—Cloudy and threatening weather, with light rain or snow, and prevailing brisk and high winds, has continued nearly all of the past week over the Lake region. The cold weather of the early part of the week has been succeeded by several days of milder temperatures, particularly in the Southern States.

Friday, Nov. 29.—Cold, cloudy weather, with brisk and high westerly winds and occasional snow, prevailed over the Lake region; rain and snow in the Middle and Eastern States, followed by clearing weather, with rapidly falling temperatures, and brisk and high westerly winds. A decided decrease of temperature was also experienced in the Southern States, with clear weather. Cold weather was reported from the Northwest; heavy rain from San Francisco, and a northeasterly gale, with heavy snow, prevailed over the Lower St. Lawrence Valley and Bay of Fundy.

Saturday—In the morning the gale on the Lower St. Lawrence still raged, but diminished in force somewhat during the day, with clearing weather in the evening. Snow was reported from the Lower Lake region, and brisk and high westerly winds thence to the middle and east Atlantic coasts. Clear weather prevailed in all the Atlantic and Gulf States, with quite low temperature for the season, from Alabama and Georgia northeastward to New England. Rapidly falling barometers, with brisk and high southerly to easterly winds, threatening weather and snow, over the Northwest and Upper Lake region.

Sunday—Generally cloudy weather prevailed over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, except on the South Atlantic coast, with rain or snow from Minnesota to Tennessee and eastward over the Lake region and Ohio Valley, which extended during the evening to Central Alabama and the Atlantic coast from Virginia to Maine. A decided increase of temperature was experienced in the Southern States.

Monday—Mild, partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rain, was reported from the Southern States, followed by clear weather at night. Cloudiness, with rain and snow, continued from Minnesota and Northern Illinois eastward over the Lakes, the Middle States, and New England. Clearing and cl[illegible] prevailed [illegible] the day from Kansas and Nebraska to Southern Ohio and Kentucky, and extended during the evening to the Middle Atlantic Coast.

Tuesday—Threatening weather, with brisk and high westerly winds and light snow, continued from the Upper Lakes eastward to Northern New England and the St. Lawrence Valley, and partly cloudy weather from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Maine. Prevailing clear weather elsewhere over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, with mild temperatures in the Southern States, but cold in the Northwest. Cloudy weather was reported from the Pacific Coast, with rain in Oregon.

Wednesday—Cold, cloudy weather, with occasional light snow, prevailed from Minnesota to Missouri, and thence eastward over the lake region. Clear and pleasant weather in the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and cloudiness in Louisiana and Texas, with heavy rain at night on the Western Gulf. Clear, cool weather in the East and Middle Atlantic States.

Thursday—Cloudy weather, with light rain, was reported from Tennessee and Alabama to Texas, and mild weather, with slight cloudiness, from Florida to Virginia. Threatening weather, with light rain or snow, from Lake Huron to Pennsylvania, and thence eastward to the Atlantic Coast. Generally clear weather from Wisconsin and Indiana westward to Kansas and Nebraska.

Friday—In the morning light rain was still falling in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and cloudy weather prevailed thence eastward over the South Atlantic States. An area of cloud still covered the Lower Lake region, Northern New England, and the St. Lawrence Valley, with heavy snow at Quebec. Clear, frosty weather from Maine to Pennsylvania and Virginia, and thence westward to Iowa and Missouri, and increasing cloudiness in the extreme Northwest.

No rain has been reported during the past week from South Carolina, Georgia, or Florida, and the precipitation has been very slight in the Northwest. The largest total amounts of rain and melted snow have been reported from the following stations: Port Stanley, Canada, 1.13 inches; Indianola, Texas, 1.32; Rochester, 1.40; Galveston, 1.97; San Francisco, 2.02; and Quebec, 2.75.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—Weather clear this evening, with a light fall of snow and an overcast sky.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—A large amount of routine business was done to-day. A number of bills were reported back from the committees, the most of which were concurred in and ordered engrossed.

The bills to regulate the practices of dentistry; the liens to lessors in certain cases; to amend the act providing for the redemption of real estate sold under exemption, and providing for the calling of special sessions of County Commissioners, were indefinitely postponed.

The bill allowing members $8 per day and $5 for each 25 miles of travel was lost by ayes, 41; nays, 45.

A joint resolution was adopted offering $1,000 for the best plan of a new State House.

Nine new bills were offered, making 212 in all.

A memorial was presented from the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company in regard to the alleged claim of the State for surplus earnings to be applied to the school fund. The memorial gives the figures to show that the State has no claim upon the earnings of the roads, they having not reached the maximum which the charter allows.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

The day was devoted to routine business, and was principally occupied in reading and referring bills. Mr. Chapman's Drainage bill, with the amendments, was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The bill to regulate freights and passenger tariffs on railroad was made the special order for Monday.

The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to report back the Senate bill abolishing the office of Agent of State on Monday.

The Committee on Temperance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill that shall require the petition of a majority of all persons over the age of 21 years to grant a license for the retail of liquors, and that dealers shall be responsible in whole or part for damages caused wholly or in part by intoxication.

Eleven new bills were introduced, making 140 in all, one of which was for the establishment of a State Sanitarium to provide for the care and custody of inebriates, and appropriating $50,000 therefor.

A number of House engrossed bills were read a first time.

POLITICAL.

Further Advices from the Louisiana Imbroglio.

The Warmoth Legislature to Meet in Spite of Injunctions.

Affairs Again Assuming a Serious Aspect.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—The city is comparatively quiet. The restraining order granted yesterday by Judge Durrell, placing the whole matter of organizing the Legislature in the hands of the "Custom House party," is the general topic of conversation. Even Republicans express astonishment at its sweeping character. As matters now stand, the "Custom House party" have won the fight. They have thus far been supported by the Federal Court in every demand.

The two Legislatures are expected to meet to-morrow.

The impeachment of Governor Warmoth by the "Custom House" Legislature, and the dispersion of the Governor's Legislature by the United States troops, seem to be the programme.

The Warmoth contempt case will come up in the Federal Court to-morrow. It is believed the Governor will be declared guilty, and punished by imprisonment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special states, on the authority of General Emory, that, contrary to the report that there are 10,000 Federal troops there, the only United States troops in the city are the Nineteenth Infantry, two batteries of the First artillery, and a squadron of cavalry. They are held in readiness to obey the mandates of the United States District Court, unless some palpably absurd service is required. The General had a special order to furnish the Marshal with whatever force he required to carry out the decrees of the Court. He anticipates no resistance, for the people would have no chance.

Their proposed indignation meeting on Monday will not be interfered with except in obeying orders, unless it should be construed into a mark of disrespect for the Court. No antagonism exists between the people and the troops, and the General believes everything will pass off smoothly.

Collector Casey expresses the belief that enough members of the Legislature in sympathy with him will be brought together on Monday to form a quorum.

The Fusion Legislature, Warmoth's, met in caucus on Saturday evening, fifty-two members being present. A memorial representing their side of the case, which had been telegraphed to President Grant, was read. No answer had been received, and an adjournment was taken until Sunday. The Fusion leaders speak confidently of their ability to win, and claim that the issue between State Sovereignty and Centralization must be met. The Legislature will meet, despite Durrell's injunctions, and can only be dispersed at the point of the bayonet, which they are powerless to resist.

Parties in the confidence of the Radical leaders allege that the old City Government will be reinstated on Monday, and Warmoth committed to prison for contempt.

On the other hand, Warmoth is reported to have received despatches from several Governors of Southern and Western States, urging him to stand firm and he will receive their political support. Evidently affairs are assuming a very grave aspect.

The *Times'* New Orleans special says the Republican Legislature meets on Monday at the State House, and the Warmoth party at Lyceum Hall. The feeling of security among the people is assured by Judge Durrell's decision.

To-morrow's *Republican* will contain the full returns of the November election, as canvassed by the Custom House Returning Board, showing Grant's majority in the State to be 14,624; Kellogg's majority, 18,861, and the election of the entire Republican State ticket. The Legislature stands 73 Republicans and 33 Fusionists; Senate, 27 Republicans and 8 Fusionists.

The Custom House members of the Legislature, to-day, in caucus, decided to take strong measures against their opponents. All members to be returned by the Custom House Board who do not take their seats, but act with the other Board, will be dismissed, and, if the Governor refuses to recognize them, articles of impeachment will follow. The Custom House party, now having everything its own way, is determined upon the full fruits of the victory.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The active Republican wire-pullers of this city have discovered, in advance, that they cannot control Mayor-elect Havemeyer, and are trying to enforce their plans through an alliance with Mayor Oakey Hall. One of the most blatant Administration managers in New York is E. Delafield Smith, whom Hall has just appointed Corporation Counsel. Mayor Hall's reward will probably be immunity from further prosecution.

On being asked, yesterday, by a prominent Republican, how he intended to distribute the patronage, Mayor-elect Havemeyer said: "I'll tell you that in a very few words. If Jim O'Brien's party can give me a good man to fill a place, I'll take him, and if the Republican party wants me to appoint one of their members, I shall not do it unless he is in every respect fit for the place. I shall select the best men, independent of political considerations. It may not satisfy the active politicians, but it will please the people, who desire to have honest and capable men in every public office. You have said that Reformers elected me, but I deny it. I was elected by the people. When you can convince me that I was elected solely by the votes of Reform Committees, I shall hear any suggestions you have to make as to my obligations."

FIRES.

Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—The extensive furniture warerooms of J. F. Comstock & Co., Nos. 409 and 411 North Third street, were totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with the building. Loss on stock, $75,000; insured as follows: Royal, London, $5,000; London & Liverpool, $5,000; Allemannia, $2,500; People's, New Jersey, $5,000; Sun, St. Louis, $2,500; Commercial, St. Louis, $5,000; Franklin, St. Louis, $2,500; Franklin Mutual, St. Louis, $5,000; Jefferson Mutual, $2,500; Home Mutual, St. Louis, $5,000. Total, $42,500. The building was owned by J. C. Nulsen, valued at $25,000, and insured: Glens Falls, N. Y., $3,000; Washington, St. Louis, $2,500; Hibernia, Cleveland, $2,000; Home Mutual, St. Louis, $6,000; Neutral Fire, New York, $3,000; St. Louis Mutual, $5,000; Franklin, St. Louis, $2,000. The tobacco factory of Hammer & Hoeman, liquor store of Nulsen, Freeman & Co., and Holland & Consseen's galvanized iron works, adjoining, were damaged by fire and water to the extent of several thousands. The fire-engines, although hauled by men, were promptly on the spot, and it was only by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen that the most disastrous conflagration for many years was prevented.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 8.—A German woman, about 60 years of age, named Werner, was burned to death in this city last evening. From the evidence elicited before the Coroner's Jury, we glean the following: The deceased was an habitual drunkard. She was seen intoxicated during the afternoon. About 5 o'clock, the neighbors smelled a stench and saw smoke issuing from the house. They ran in and put the fire out, which had spread on the carpet and burned a hole in the floor. Instituting a search for the old lady, they found her remains behind the stove. The sight was a fearful one. All the flesh was burned from the lower limbs, while her hands were charred and her arms blistered to the elbows. One of a pair of wooden shoes she had worn was lying near her, still burning. It is supposed she lit a pipe, and, sitting down behind the stove to smoke, fell into a drunken stupor, when the pipe fell from her mouth and set her clothes on fire. Unable to get up she sat and burned to death. The verdict was accordingly, that the deceased came to her death from accidental burning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8.—The woolen mill of M. Reynolds, at Windsor, was burned this evening. The main building, together with all the machinery and a portion of the stock, were consumed. Total loss estimated at $60,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The office of the *Evening Express* was partially burned out to-night between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the paper to-morrow will appear under difficulties. The *Express* occupies three upper stories of the five story building on Park Row, opposite the Astor House. The fire did not penetrate below the third story, and none of the floors fell in, though sustaining the heavy presses belonging to the Express office, and French, the job printer. The roof was only partially destroyed; luckily the weather was damp and without wind.

The guests in the Commercial Hotel, next door, hastily changed their quarters, but none of the adjoining buildings caught. The loss of printing material is heavy, and, if the presses are injured, will reach $25,000. Half an hour elapsed before the firemen worked to advantage, owing to the altitude of the fire.

FOREIGN.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 7.—Lerdo de Tejada was declared elected President on the 16th of November, and on the 18th a degree to that effect was published, when the Diplomatic Corps visited him in an unofficial capacity.

To-day, the new President took formal possession of his office, and to-morrow, the Diplomatic Corps will make an official visit.

Preparations are making for a series of festivities in honor of the election of President Lerdo.

Several changes in the Cabinet will be made immediately after the adjournment of Congress, which will take place on the 15th inst. An election for President of the Supreme Court has been ordered for the second and fourth Sundays in February. Generals Anzal, Iglesias, and Riva Palacios are candidates.

The Mayor and several Aldermen of the City of Mexico, who are charged with an attempt to commit fraud at the recent municipal election, have been suspended by order of the Governor from their functions.

Porfirio Diaz arrived in the Capital on the 17th of November and had a satisfactory interview with the President. His presence in the city caused no excitement.

Matias Romero has returned from Guatemala. He now devotes himself to agricultural pursuits.

Generals Guerra, Borrejo, Jimenez, and Ortega are expected in the Capital soon.

A number of earthquake shocks were felt in Ucares and Lower Michoacan. A new volcano was forming and eruptions were frequent. Several scientific gentlemen have gone to the place.

Telegraphic communication between the City of Mexico and the United States has been re-established, and the members of the Associated Press of the Capital will meet to-morrow and celebrate the event and at the same time honor the memory of Prof. Morse.

JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—M. Mori, the Japanese Minister, has received the details of the new educational system of Japan, which embraces the organization of eight colleges, two hundred and fifty-six high schools, and over fifty-three thousand public schools, at which the attendance is to be compulsory for all children above 6 years of age.

NEW YORK.

Mr. Colfax the Probable Successor of Horace Greeley—Why the Guatemala Was Wrecked—The Cigar Makers—Personal—The Case of Boody, the Railroad Defaulter—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—H. C. Bowen, editor of the *Independent* and *Brooklyn* [illegible] acquainted with the stockholders of the *Tribune*, prints the following report, which, in the shape of a credited rumor, has been afloat for several days:

We are informed, on the best authority, that the vacant editorial chair of the *Tribune* has been tendered to Vice President Colfax, who has the matter under consideration. It is probable that Mr. Colfax will feel it to be his duty to accept the position, and the most tempting pecuniary offer now made. It is proper, in this connection, to say that Mr. Colfax, for some time past, has been preparing to retire entirely from public life to his quiet and pleasant home at South Bend. His income in the future would have been comparatively small, yet with his accustomed economy and rigid principle of living within his means, he would have proceeded very comfortably. He has had many liberal business offers made to him recently, but has declined them all. The sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Greeley has suddenly and unexpectedly opened this new and inviting field to him. We sincerely hope and expect he will accept it. Mr. Colfax will therefore probably resign his office as Vice President of the United States and step up to the higher office of Chief on the *New York Tribune*.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Captain Douglas, of the Pacific Mail steamer Guatemala, wrecked on Tonala bar, Oct. 13, attributes the loss of the vessel to a miscalculation by Third Officer Parker, in charge at the time, who did not allow for the undercurrent, causing the vessel to make eight knots an hour instead of six.

At a meeting of the cigar-makers on Saturday night, it was resolved to obtain signatures to a petition to be presented to Congress, asking that the tax on home-made cigars be abolished, or reduced so as to encourage domestic manufactures.

The New York Board of Steam Navigation will review the testimony taken at Nassau, N. P., and see if it justifies the finding by the Nassau authorities that the Missouri was poorly equipped, badly disciplined, and unseaworthy in every respect.

J. Russell Jones, United States Minister to Belgium, sailed for his post yesterday.

A special says that it was Richard B. Connolly, ex-Comptroller, not Tom Fields, the Corporation Attorney, who sailed from Havana under the assumed name of Judge Fleming.

The *Times* says the arrest and holding to bail of Henry H. Boody, formerly Treasurer of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, was on an allegation by President Cable that he converted to his own use $245,000, a portion of the proceeds of the sale of $6,000,000 of mortgage bonds, and $92,000 alleged to have been debited by him to a certain firm, who proved they never received it. The money is said to have been lost in gold speculations, which had been understood to be a part of the ordinary financial transactions of the Company. Boody is said to have made about $1,000,000 during the six years of his Treasurership, from 1865 to 1871.

There is the best authority for contradicting the report that A. Oakey Hall is to become the editor of the *Herald*.

DETROIT.

Serious Accident—An Extradition Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 8.—A young son of Colonel A. W. Williams, of Lansing, had his arm badly shattered by the accidental discharge of his gun, while hunting on Saturday.

The demand of the Governor of Indiana for the extradition of Perry Burke has been acceded to, the papers arriving in Windsor last evening. He had been arrested for several crimes, and was held in jail at Indianapolis for trial. He took occasion to knock the jailer senseless, rob him, and escape. The robbery of the jailer was the ground on which the extradition was granted.

Railroad Accidents.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The Chicago express train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, when about 9 miles south of St. Joseph, at 9:20 yesterday morning, ran into a wagon crossing the track, killing G. W. Keno, F. H. Jones, and Mrs. Hannah Branstetter, and fatally injuring John Biminger and Susan Molky. The horse took fright at the locomotive and ran on the track in front of the train.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8.—The morning passenger train over the Worcester & Nassau Railroad was thrown from the track about a mile north of this city on Saturday morning. Three cars were thrown on their sides, but, though there were 250 passengers on the train, no one was seriously hurt.

The Worcester Library.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8.—The library and reading-room of the Free Public Library was opened to the public, to-day, in accordance with the vote of the Directors opening the library on Sundays. About 150 people patronized the library during the afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following table shows the total appropriations of Congress for the current fiscal year, and the amounts stated are correct, as has just been ascertained officially, by the Clerk of the House. The exact amounts have not heretofore been given:

For Pensions, year ending June 30, 1873	$ 30,480,000
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses for same time	18,671,785
Deficiencies	6,045,209
Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1873	18,296,785
Consular and Diplomatic, for same time	1,219,659
Military Academy for same time	336,101
Indians for same time	5,340,402
Fortifications for same time	2,037,000
Post Office for same time	28,819,341
Army for same time	28,683,615
Rivers and harbors for same time	5,538,000
Sundry civil expenses for same time	20,148,413
Miscellaneous	7,120,642
Total	$173,492,010

[To The Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A large number of visitors paid their respects to the President to-day, among them A. G. Curtin, Senator Wilson, and several other Senators and Representatives.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home have, with the approval of the President and Secretary of War, decided to increase and improve the grounds of that institution by purchasing the Harewood country seat of Mr. Corcoran, near the Home. The terms of purchase are very advantageous to the Home.

INDIAN REPORT.

The following is a synopsis of the fourth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners:

After three years' working of the peace policy, the Board find cause for congratulations that their anticipations of success in their attempt to civilize nomadic tribes, have been so far fulfilled; that there is now a reasonable assurance that the object in view is being rapidly attained. The operations of the new system called into life confidence in the justice of the whites, the Indians were therefore more disposed to help themselves. Nearly five-sixths of the Indians of the United States are now either civilized or partly civilized. The various fraudulent means by which the agencies were formerly made the fruitful sources from which large fortunes were speedily drawn are now nearly abandoned. Instead of paying for thirty six per cent more than is received, the Government receives the full value for the money appropriated and the Indian gets all he is fairly entitled to.

The various religious denominations have expended large sums in Christianizing the Indians, and their success has been marked. The Board during the three years of its existence travelled in the performance of their duties more than 256,500 miles.

The Sioux and other tribes on the Northern Pacific Railroad are generally well disposed.

The Indian Territory, with a smaller area than any of the Territories, has a population exceeding any Territory, with the exception of New Mexico and Utah. It has more acres of land under cultivation than any other in the United States. This effectually disposes of the statement that there is an unreasonable amount of land lying idle there, as compared with other portions of the United States. The Board deems it a matter of congratulation that the public opinion of the country is so rapidly crystallizing into purposes of justice and humanity.

SUNDRY ITEMS.

Judge MacArthur, of the Criminal Court, has reversed the decision recently given against the keeper of a restaurant for a refusal to entertain colored men; holds that the proprietor of a hotel or restaurant was the proper judge who was to be received into his house.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT.

The proposed establishment of an intermediate Supreme Court of eighteen Judges is received with disfavor by some of the Supreme Court Judges. One, yesterday, stated that such a plan would utterly destroy the dignity of the Supreme Bench, and reduce it to the character of a town-meeting.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Although Congress is not in session, the House Appropriation Committee met to-day. Mr. Garfield expects to have all the Appropriation bills completed before the holidays.

THE POSTAL LAWS.

A bill having been introduced in the House defining the recent Post Office law, the Postmaster General is preparing to defend his construction of the section imposing a penalty of double the prepaid postage where only partial postage has been paid. The Postmaster General claims that this provision is necessary to prevent [illegible] on the part of Postmasters, derangement of the Department accounts, and delay in the distribution of the mails. The opposition comes from persons who habitually under-pay, hoping that the correspondents will pay the difference. The Postmaster General also construes the new law to require full postage upon city newspapers circulated through the Post Office. Members are consequently compelled to pay $1.50 for the *Globe* each session, as it is circulated only by mail. Much dissatisfaction with the law and its construction exists.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

It is expected that the proposition of the Ways and Means Committee to abolish all internal revenue taxes except that upon liquor and tobacco will facilitate the passage of Douglass' Internal Revenue bill in the Senate. There will be less excuse for the retention of the offices of Assessors and Assistant Assessors with so large a reduction in the number of articles taxed.

WANTS HIS DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Lucius Quintius Curtius Lamar, of Mississippi, Congressman-elect to the Forty-third Congress, is here seeking the removal of his disabilities. He was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and is one of two hundred who have not been amnestied. The peculiarity of this case is that he is the only person under disability in the First Mississippi District, whence he is elected, and was nominated as a test case. He represents that the financial condition of Mississippi is very bad.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

Telegrams were received here to-day by Louisiana members of Congress and officials of the Government, giving statements from both sides. Private advices contain substantially the same information already conveyed, though each side denounces the other as having assumed possession of the State in violation of all right. They request that the points in their respective statements be laid before the President for the action of the Federal Government. It is stated upon official authority that the intention of the Government is to sustain the United States Court in its decrees. This has already been communicated by telegraph to gentlemen in New Orleans, who have requested official advice in the premises.

THE ALABAMA COMMITTEE

representing the Capitol Legislature, stated their case to the Attorney General this afternoon. The result of the conference is not different from that which concluded the interview held with Judge Williams by the Court House Legislative Committee, namely, that the Government will not interfere unless some question arises under the Constitution calling for Federal interference.

The San Francisco Diamond Frauds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—J. B. Cooper's statement to the Executive Committee of the Lent and Harpending Diamond Company is to the following effect:

Was bookkeeper for the Diamond Drill Company here; have known Arnold six years. Arnold knew much about diamonds, and wanted to learn more from Cooper about the way they they were deposited in nature, and the kind of ground he thought he could produce diamonds by artificial means. Cooper said the diamonds were generally found in the beds of extinct rivers of tropical countries, having a gravelly soil. Arnold said that, in Arizona, he saw an Indian Chief's wife have a bracelet of sparkling stone. He obtained it from her and would go back to look for natural deposits. On his return he told Cooper that he had a big thing in view. Slack and himself were the only persons who knew the secret. He offered Cooper great inducements to come into the scheme. In 1871 he made a trip with Arnold and Slack to New Mexico; collected quite a number of rubies, and returned to this city. It was decided to get large capitalists interested in the plans. Arnold suggested that overtures be made to Harpending, a gentleman of high standing and conversant with money matters. Arnold then wrote Harpending from London, asking co-operation in developing the diamond mines. Arnold and Slack went to New York and enlisted Barlow. When Lent and Harpending reached that city from London, Arnold exhibited the gems. A council of war was held. Lent and Harpending came from San Francisco to form the company. Arnold saw he must make a bold stroke. He took $50,000 and crossed the Canada line. He sailed from Quebec to London. In London he made the acquaintance of two American sailors, to whom he paid $500 each, and bound them under an oath of secrecy to conceal their business. He ordered them to go to different jewellers in London and buy diamonds. He got that way $37,000 worth. He then took the steamer for Quebec, crossed the border, went to St. Louis, and thence to Arizona, where he bought a large lot of rubies, garnets, and sapphires. From there he returned to San Francisco, and counselled with Cooper, Roberts, and Slack. The result was that Lent, Harpending, Arnold, and Dodge went to New York, but the Wall street men were shy, and they did not meet with much success there. They wanted an expert in whom the New York men would place confidence. Janin was suggested. Janin was consulted, and permitted to test some of the diamonds. Janin accepted offers to go to the fields. Slack & Arnold were to go ahead to Denver and pilot them from that place to the fields. They went on and selected a mesa near Dorner Mountain. On a few acres they scattered diamonds and other precious stones with reckless profusion. Then the Janin party was piloted into the fields and hunted diamonds. At the close of each day Arnold would tell Janin of the value of the gems found. Upon this Janin made his report, and the party left for San Francisco, Slack and Rubery remaining to watch the claims. The above is all thus far elicited from the witness Cooper.

SAN DOMINGO.

A Party of New York, Boston, and Other Capitalists Conclude to Purchase Samana Bay—The Money Sent to Close the Bargain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—According to the *World*, the San Domingo question is about to be presented to the public interest in a new form. It says, since the adverse action of Congress, a scheme has been quietly pushed among prominent business men of the large Eastern cities, who have sent per last steamer money to buy Samana Bay and a tract of adjacent territory. A reporter sought Mr. C. K. Garrison, one of the merchants interested. The following colloquy occurred:

Reporter—Is it really true that the Tybee has gone out with an important lading, connected with the new enterprise of the Mercantile Association, and that it is proposed to follow up the San Domingo project?

Garrison—Yes; a number of us merchants and others have concluded that we will accept the bargain that the Government has refused. This is apart from all political considerations, and is a mere matter of business.

Reporter—What shape has your action taken?

Garrison—We have raised the money demanded and sent it out in the Tybee, and will thus gain the control of a part of Samana Bay, the finest in the West Indies, and capable of holding the navies of the world.

Reporter—You will have special rights and privileges, and, I suppose, will be a sort of Western India Company?

Garrison—Well, we are paying out a great deal of money, and of course we are not giving it for nothing, but expect ample returns.

Reporter—Will not this first outlay need to be followed up with other large expenditures for warehouses, etc.?

Garrison—We don't know much about what will come after. We shall move cautiously and be governed by circumstances.

Reporter—Are only New York capitalists interested in the enterprise?

Garrison—No; there are capitalists of Boston, Philadelphia, and other towns in the movement.

Reporter—I suppose that many of you have long had mercantile dealings with those regions?

Garrison—Yes! I, for one, have been running steamers to those islands, and as far down as Brazil. I have no connection with the Administration, and it is a matter of business with us all.

Reporter—What is the condition of the island? Is there much industrial activity there?

Garrison—There is a large export trade of coffee and other tropical products, but the point of the greatest importance will be the possession by Americans of such a fine port in the West Indies.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—During the past week the money market has had a sudden and marked change. During the early days, money was accessible on call at the legal rate, but later it became dearer, and for some time ranged from gold interest to 1-32 *per diem*, and finally the extreme stringency set in, and call loans were made at ¼ to ⅜ *per diem*, or 91¼ to 136¾ per cent per annum. These are the highest rates of interest current since the stringency early in [illegible] of gold and bought $5,000,000 of bonds. The month of December has for many years past brought financial disturbances, especially during the closing days. Only a small portion of the money sent West to move the grain crops has yet returned, while the pork packers and cotton factors are still drawing currency from this point. Speculation in the Gold Room has been chiefly for an advance in the premium, and the price has risen from 112⅞ to 113⅝.

The stock market has been irregular during the week, but has generally advanced, and closes strong and steady.

The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows that the banks have made a net loss of $1,281,675 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $1,463,475 above the 25 per cent required by law. The increase in loans represents the increased demand for money during the week, and the decrease in legal-tenders is the result of the Treasury calling in money.

MONEY.

The money market to-day was active early in the day at ⅛ *per diem*. Most of the brokers supplied themselves in the morning at this rate; in the afternoon the demand was less active, and the rates declined to 7 per cent gold. The discount market is very dull in consequence of the stringency for call loans. Rates somewhat nominal.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was very dull, the dearness of cash gold having effectually checked all business. Gold was weak in the morning, and declined to 112¾, but became strong and advanced to 113⅛.

BONDS.

Government bonds closed dull and steady.

PRODUCE.

Flour closed dull, and rather weaker for low and medium. Holders of wheat at the opening were firm, owing to the limited stock, but the unsatisfactory advices from Liverpool checked the export inquiry, and the market closes flat for spring, but firm for winter. Pork was more active, and sales were made of 500 brls regular at $13.00 for old mess, and $13.50 for new. Jobbing lots sold at $14.50 @15.00 for new. Cut meats are in some demand, and no decided change. Bacon weak, with a fair business,—long clear on the spot 7@7⅛c. Sales, 25 boxes city long clear on spot at 7⅛c; 100 boxes long clear and 50 boxes short clear for January, quoted at 7⅛c. Lard easier.

BOSTON.

Statement by the Relief and Aid Committees—More Money Wanted.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The Executive and Finance Relief Committees in aid of the sufferers state that the Central Relief Committee has charge of persons burnt out, comprising between 800 and 1,000 families; the Committee for the assistance of men thrown out of employment have received and investigated 1,500 applications, and the Committee for the relief of women thrown out of employment have received and investigated 2,300 applications. These Committees have severally given aid to all applicants who deserved and needed it. They must continue to do so for some weeks. The Committee on Aid will require an additional sum for the proper completion of their work. A careful estimate of future needs leads to the conviction that not less than $150,000 will be required to give the relief which ought still be given. Independently of the Special Fund for the Firemen, the sum at the disposal of the General Committee is about $50,000, which will be exhausted in ten or twelve days. We therefore feel it our duty to make known the importance of the necessity of raising $100,000 in addition to the amount already subscribed. We contemplate with a reluctance, which will be generally shared, the only alternative we have, that of making an appeal to other cities for aid, because we believe the people of Boston are perfectly able to meet this demand without difficulty, and that they desire and ought to meet it themselves.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Samuel N. Pike, a well-known merchant, formerly of Cincinnati, died suddenly at his office in this city, this afternoon, of apoplexy. He had been at his office during the day, and at 2:30 was taken with the fatal attack. He died at 6:30 p. m.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 7.—A private despatch from St. Louis announces the death in that city, this a. m., of the Hon. George C. Watkins, of this city, who was *en route* home from Colorado. He was for many years Chief Justice of the State, Attorney General, and a lawyer of well known and distinguished ability. He had been a resident of Arkansas since 1821, and was a contemporary of Ashley, Zell, Pike, Curran, Fowler, and other distinguished members of the bar of this State.

POLITICAL.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 7.—The Custom House Returning Board this morning promulgated the election returns for members of the Legislature, which differ materially from those promulgated on Thursday by the Governor's Returning Board. No election returns have yet been delivered by the State authorities to the Custom House Board.

The *Republican* says:

We publish this morning the official report of the election for members of the Legislature. This report has been unavoidably delayed by events that have excited the public ever since the election. It is fortunately in time for all practical purposes. It will be observed that there is a decided Republican majority in both branches of the General Assembly.

Federal troops still hold possession of the State House. The two Legislatures will probably assemble—one recognized by the Governor, and the other by the Custom House.

Judge Durrell to-day issued a sweeping restraining order on the application of C. C. Antoni against Governor Warmoth and all other State officers, clerks of the House and Senate, Chief of Police, and others, preventing any interference whatever with the assembling of the Legislature, and forbidding all persons from participating as members of the said Legislature who have not been returned as members thereof by the Custom House Returning Board, and whose names are not transmitted by George Bovee, Secretary of State, to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House.

The following was telegraphed to the President to-day, by the Legislative Committee:

To His Excellency, the President of the United States:

The undersigned Committee, appointed by the members of the General Assembly constituting the Constitutional quorum of both Houses, respectfully represent that they have assembled at the Capital this day, preparatory to proceeding to active session on Monday, the 9th of December, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor; that they have been duly chosen to represent the people, are returned as members of the Legislature by the Board of Canvassers appointed, and the public proclamation made thereof according to law. Your memorialists further represent that, on their arrival, they find the building used as a Capitol in the possession of the United States Marshal, and that said building and approaches thereto are occupied by guards of United States soldiers, subject to the orders of the Marshal and Deputies, and all access thereto denied to citizens and officers of this State save by permission of said Marshal. Your memorialists learn that said occupation is by order of the Circuit Court, purporting to issue on account of an alleged violation of the restraining order of said Court by "the Governor of this State, and ordered that the United States Marshal, in the meanwhile, shall prevent all unlawful assemblage therein, under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of a pretended canvass or return," thus making the Marshal judge of the qualifications of members of the Legislature of the State. Your memorialists submit that the said action is unwarranted in law, and entirely subversive of the civil government of the State. Inasmuch as the subversion of the Executive and Legislative departments of the State of Louisiana presents a political question, to wit: the recognition of the status of local government, a question peculiarly within the cognizance of the Federal Government and the Representatives of the people desire to exercise peacefully and quietly the functions of their respective bodies, they solemnly and earnestly appeal to you as the Chief Magistrate of the nation to remove from the State House the National forces so as to permit the free and untrammeled performance of their duties as the Legislature of the State of Louisiana.

(Signed) E. G. Bacharts, A. G. Herron, R. F. Jones, Louis Texada, E. C. Moncure, J. B. Flam, J. S. McDonald, Committee.

This evening prominent capitalists and property holders held a largely-attended meeting, at which it was resolved that a delegation of representative men of the city be at once despatched to Washington to represent the actual status of this community to the Government. The Committee was authorized to pledge the fealty and support of the people to the President in any measure tending towards centralization it may be the policy of the Government to adopt, merely asking to be relieved of the self-constituted agents who, in the name of General Grant and loyalty, now plunder and oppress us.

The United States Circuit Court, to-day, issued a writ of *certiorari* in the cases of injunctions granted yesterday by the Eighth District Court against the Custom House Returning Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following was received this afternoon:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.

To the Attorney General, Washington:

The Returning Board provided for by the law of 1870, under which the election was held, which the United States Courts sustains, promulgated in the official journal this morning the result of the election for the Legislature. The House stands 77 Republicans to 32 Democrats; Senate, 26 Republicans to 8 Democrats. The Board counted the ballots attached to the affidavits of colored persons wrongfully prevented from enrolling [illegible]

[illegible] United States Marshal.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A letter from a respectable business man of Lawrence, Kan. received here to-day, has some statements regarding the re-election of Senator Pomeroy. The writer, who is thoroughly posted in political affairs, says Mr. Pomeroy claims that the issue in this State was Pomeroy and anti-Pomeroy at the late election. This is true, and the anti's have the Legislature by a large majority. Pomeroy's own friends now concede he is beaten, as a careful count, from 25 to 30 votes out of 133 are all he can muster. His chief henchman, Major Crowell, whose duties as Mail Agent are to travel the State in Pomeroy's interest, only counts 44, and among them are pronounced anti-Pomeroy men, who had given pledges on that question, and renewed them since election.

BOSTON POLITICS.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The Republicans are unable to get any one to run as a candidate for Mayor. The last nominee, E. S. Tobey, has declined. In the meantime a citizens' movement has been started by nominating H. S. Pierce, who declined the straight Republican nomination, with a ticket of Aldermen including four Democrats.

BOSTON, Dec. 7, Evening.—Henry L. Pierce has been again nominated for Mayor, this time by the officers of the Republican City Convention.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Mr. Pierce has accepted the nomination for Mayor on the Republican Citizens' ticket. Mayor Gaston will be supported by the Democrats.

NEW YORK.

Thanks—The Greeley Monument—Bankruptcy of a Coal Company—The Darien Expedition—Swindling—Serious Shooting Affray in a House of Bad Repute—City Finances.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Sinclair Tousey, of the *Tribune*, has addressed a letter of thanks to President Grant for the great respect shown by him to Mr. Greeley.

Assemblyman Niles proposes in view of the wishes of the children of Mr. Greeley, the raising of a fund for the erection of a statue to him in Central Park.

The bankruptcy of the Glenwood Coal Company, in the Lackawanna region, was reported yesterday, with liabilities of $400,000. Jay Gould is said to hold a large amount of stock in it, and the Erie Railway Company holds about $350,000 worth of the bonds.

The United States ship Portsmouth started yesterday on her Darien and Pacific expedition.

Charles H. Bertram and Edward Cook, lawyers, have been arrested in Hoboken for alleged blackmailing in a real estate operation.

It is understood that D. G. Robinson, Jr., formerly Assistant United States Attorney, is to be appointed Assistant by newly elected District Attorney Phelps.

Segrave is to be brought up on a *habeas corpus* on Monday.

President Graham, of the Walkhill Bank, gave bail to-day and was released.

Matthew Bussey dangerously shot James Burns during a scuffle, yesterday, in a house of bad repute. Burns was committed.

A rumor prevailed on the street, to-day, that several leading bankers and merchants propose to call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to take some action in regard to the merchants and bankers engaged with notorious stock gamblers in locking up money for the purpose of depressing and deranging business generally.

An order was granted against the Comptroller, to-day, to show cause why he should not be punished for refusing to pay the salary of a clerk in the Finance Department.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen waited on the Comptroller, to-day, concerning their salary for last month, which has not been paid. Mr. Green said he had no time to attend to the matter, but, nevertheless, the decision on the constitutionality of the tax levy is to be given, and he is waiting for that decision, as it involves the payment of salaries. A committee subsequently waited on the law officers of the Government on the subject.

It is stated that it will require another appropriation of $1,750,000 to put the Mansard roof on the new Post Office in this city. The claims of the laborers for back pay, under the Eight-Hour law, on this building, amount to $750,000, which is included in the above amount, and they threaten to strike if their claims are not allowed.

It is reported that Mayor Hall assumes the editorial chair of the *Herald* Jan. 1, and Bennett shortly leaves on a two-year European trip.

A meeting of graduates of Harvard University was held to-night, at which Committees were appointed to appeal to the graduates in this city and State for the purpose of raising $100,000 to assist in reimbursing that University for its losses by the Boston fire. The Revs. D. B. Bellows, Frothingham and Osgood, and William G. Choate made addresses.

SPRINGFIELD.

Documents Filed with the Secretary of State.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 7.—The Directors of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad filed in the office of the Secretary of State, to-day, the by-laws of the Company.

There was also filed the proceedings of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad Company, at a meeting held at Sheldon, Nov. 30, 1872, at which the Directors were empowered to organize under the act approved March 1, 1872, which provides that one-fourth of the Directors shall be appointed by the Governor.

The Cook County Building, Loan, and Homestead Association filed its papers. Capital $50,000; corporators, R. D. Baptiste, Joel C. Miller, Wm. S. Johnson, John W. E. Thomas, and Louis B. White.

The Flint Detective and Mutual Aid Society, of Pike County; the Union Coal Co., of La Salle County, capital $30,000; the Sterling Mercantile Co., of Whiteside County, capital $60,000, have all received permission to open books of subscription to their capital stock.

AGRICULTURAL.

Missouri State Board—Massachusetts Farmers' Institute.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—The State Board of Agriculture, which has been in session here for three days past, adjourned after doing considerable business, and making recommendations of interest to the agriculturists of the State. Among other things, they urged upon the Missouri Congressmen the importance of procuring an appropriation for deepening the channel of the Mississippi river, so as to afford a better outlet and cheaper transportation for the products of the West to the Gulf of Mexico; also approved the recommendation of the the Commissioner of Agriculture regarding the disposal of public lands in future only on condition that a certain part of them should be reserved for or planted in forest trees.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 7.—The Farmers' Institute, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, has been in session at Barre during the past week. Among the prominent gentlemen who took part in the proceedings were Hon. Harris Lewis, of New York; Professor Louis Agassiz, of Boston; and W. S. Clark, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The meeting was largely attended and very successful.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Adjourned Annual Meeting of the Association—Election of Vice Presidents, Etc.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—At an adjourned annual meeting of the American Social Science Association to-day, the Constitution was amended to provide for the election of Vice Presidents; to conduct the local work of the Association and facilitate the establishment of branches.

The following Vice Presidents were elected: Josiah Quincy, Wolcott Gibbs, Boston; E. L. Godkin, C. L. Agnew, New York; C. J. Stillé, H. C. Lea, Philadelphia; Theodore D. Woolsey, New Haven; Dr. Hoyt, Madison, Wis.; W. T. Harris, St. Louis; Professor George Davidson, San Francisco.

George W. Curtis, New York, was elected President for the ensuing year.

The number of Directors was increased to twenty or more. An able Board was elected, including Samuel Eliot, L. Agassiz, ex-Governor Washburn, William Gray, President C. W. Eliot, James M. Barnard, F. B. Sanborn, T. C. Amory, and others.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 7.—The fine new Presbyterian Church, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire this evening, at 6 o'clock, caused by a defective flue. Its destruction is a severe blow on the society. It was built within the last year, costing from $15,000 to $18,000. This church was built by the great energy of the society, led by a young student, Donald Fletcher, who won the highest esteem here for his great energy and piety; and, while building the church, built up a fine congregation. There was some indebtedness upon the church. The insurance is not known at present.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Thirteen stores, shops, etc., including the *Journal* printing office, in Potosi, Mo., embracing the larger portion of the business part of the town, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is not stated, but is said to be heavy, with very little insurance.

METAMORA, Ill., Dec. 7.—A fire here on Thursday night, destroyed one public school building, with all the furniture, books, etc. The upper story of the north wing was occupied by the Masons, who lost everything save a few jewels and regalia of the Blue Lodge and Chapter. The total loss is put at about $20,000, with an insurance of $8,000 on the school property, and $500 on the lodge property—$200 on the Blue Lodge, and $300 on the Chapter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Averill paint works, in Brooklyn, were damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $28,000.

CINCINNATI.

Pork Packing—The Recent Bank Failure.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 7.—The whole number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati the past week was 62,000. Whole number since 1st November, 208,000.

L. B. Keys & Co., private bankers of this city, who suspended a few days ago, made a statement to their creditors to-day. These are principally in Cincinnati and New York. The liabilities of Keys & Co. are $220,000, while the nominal assets are $312,000, and the real assets $115,000. They propose to settle with their creditors at 50 per cent, payable in six, twelve, and eighteen months. The probability is the creditors will accept.

The Louisville Lottery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—No. 6,450 drew the capital prize, $75,000. The Managers, Trustees, and many ticket-holders, met in Weissenger Hall at 6 o'clock this morning. Owing to the early hour, not over 100 persons were present in the audience. Placing the tickets in the wheel occupied some time, and at 6:45 President Durrett announced everything ready, and the blind children were introduced amid the breathless silence of the audience, which, by this time, nearly filled the spacious Hall and galleries. The orchestra played the "Library March," and all being ready, one blind boy, drew from the wheel No. 36,508. Another blind boy drew from the opposite wheel a case, which a gentleman, chosen from the audience, opened, and held up the paper which it contained, on which was printed in large figures visible in all parts of the hall, $75. The first 31 numbers drew prizes ranging from $75 to $750. The 32d number drawn was 6,450, and the sensation in the audience was immense on the display of the prize from the opposite wheel. It was the capital prize of $75,000.

No. 33,411 drew $1,500; No. 52,157 drew $2,250; No. 56,560 drew $6,750; No. 45,311 drew $5,250; No. 99,990 drew $3,750; No. 74,146 drew $1,500; No. 57,252 drew $1,500.

The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 49,929 drew $11,250; No. 28,638 drew $18,750; No. 79,646 drew $15,000; No. 66,821 drew $4,500; No. 19,423 drew $3,000; No. 59,979 drew $6,000; No. 59,111 drew $3,750; No. 73,042 drew $7,500; No. 33,489 drew $1,500.

The drawing closed at 6 o'clock, President Durrett announcing the next drawing to come off on April 8th next, and the scheme to comprise 10,000 gifts. A number of the most prominent citizens of Louisville took part in the drawing, and were on the stage during the day. There were also several prominent men from other States.

Wisconsin Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 7.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows adjourned at midnight, after an unusually full and interesting session. There was quite an animated debate last evening in regard to measures for establishing an Orphan Asylum, but there was no definite action except to continue the tax. An unsuccessful attempt was made to change the place of the next meeting from Milwaukee.

An elegant Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to Mr. Lindsley, and appropriate speeches were made.

Death on the Rail.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—John O'Donnell, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, was run over by a freight train at Tarrytown, to-day, and cut in two.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A Paris special says that the Government will adopt one of three courses with reference to the report of the Committee of Thirty: First, the resignation of the Cabinet and the formation of another from the Right Centre and Left, thus detaching votes from the right, and organizing a new majority favorable to the Government.

Second, the formal declaration of the impossibility of continuing the Government under existing circumstances, and appeal for a dissolution of the Assembly.

Third, the complete retirement of the Government acceptance of a Cabinet exclusively from the Right. This latter course is most unlikely, but is more probable than the resignation of Thiers.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Vice President of the Committee of Thirty, last night, had a long and friendly conversation with Thiers. The Governmental situation is believed to be improving. It is rumored that Goulard will be appointed Minister of Interior; Leon Lay, Minister of Finance; Fourton, Minister of Public Works.

At a meeting of Union Republicans, yesterday, at Credin, presided over by Louis Blanc, speeches were made in favor of a dissolution of the National Assembly.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—It is reported this evening that Thiers and the Committee of Thirty will act in unison in elaborating the constitutional proposals to be submitted to the Assembly.

The appointments of Goulard to be Minister of the Interior, Leon Lay, Minister of Finance, and Courton, Minister of Public Works, are certain. It is also announced that Calmont will be appointed Prefect of the Department of the Seine, which is regarded as a concession to the party of the Right.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The Counties Reform bill passed to a third reading in the Diet. A number of proposed amendments were withdrawn, and the bill passed in the shape in which it came from the lower house. It will pass to a final vote on Monday.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—General Von Roon has left the Ministry of War for an indefinite time, although he has not formally resigned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Town Council of Glasgow has voted the freedom of the city to Disraeli, who is now there.

A meeting of Americans will be held to-night to pay tribute to the memory of the late Horace Greeley.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Dec. 7.—Ceresole has been elected President and Dr. Schenck Vice President of the Swiss Confederation for 1873.

Important Decision.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Dec. 7.—In the case of Edwards *vs.* the Board of Supervisors of Lee County, Ill., Judge Lealand, yesterday, sustained a demurrer to the declaration, thereby deciding that the county is not liable for the negligence of its agents. The plaintiff is a blind man, and claims that while he was in the Poor House, in Lee County, as a pauper, he lost his sight through the unskilfulness and negligence of the County Physician, who there treated him for inflammation of the eyes. His suit was for $10,000 damages; but, under the ruling of the Circuit Court, he can recover nothing from the county. This decision is regarded, by the legal profession here, as sound law. The case is an important one to the public, and has excited much interest in this community and in Lee County. It was originally commenced in Lee County, but was brought to this circuit by change of venue, on the part of the plaintiff.

The Horse Disease.

MADISON, Dec. 7.—The epizootic is slightly decreasing here.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 7.—The horse disease is still raging.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—The horse disease is still on the increase, and there are but few animals except mules, and oxen now seen on the streets. All the street railroads have withdrawn their cars except the Fifth street and Franklin avenue lines, and they are only running a limited number of cars. Chief Engineer Sexton, to-day, organized companies of twenty-five men at each fire-engine house, and meetings will be held to-morrow to organize a volunteer force in each fire district, to act in conjunction with the paid men. It is now thought by those most familiar with the horse malady, including veterinary surgeons, that it will entirely disappear in the course of a week or ten days.

A Mystery Solved.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The mystery at Dover, Del., has been explained. Prof. West was not killed. It now turns out that he killed a colored man whom he hired temporarily. After the man was dead the Professor cut his hands and feet off and buried them. The object was to make the authorities believe the body was his, so that his wife could obtain the insurance of $25,000 on his life. He acknowledged he killed the negro, but in self-defence. West is now in jail.

Heavy Failure.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—One of the heaviest failures caused by the great fire was the firm of Henfield, Wentworth & Co., dry goods commission merchants, Franklin street. Their assets are placed at $1,883,170; liabilities, $2,324,860. The firm propose a settlement at sixty cents on the dollar, to be paid within a year, without interest.

Pacific Slope Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The war with the Modoc Indians in Oregon still continues. George Flock and Charles Monroe were killed. The Lost river troop of Warner and Bidwell are marching to the scene of hostilities. A terrible sand storm occurred at San Diego last night, the air was black with dust and sand. During the worst of the storm telegraphic communication was retarded.

Railroad News.

CORRY, Pa., Dec. 7.—The Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh Railroad was sold to-day, at Maryville, to the Trustees of the holders of the first mortgage bonds, for the price of $600,000.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The small-pox has appeared at Cape Breton.

The election expenses of New York City were $130,000.

Peoria has four cases of small-pox within her corporate limits.

Governor Safford, of Arizona, reports that the result of the conference with Cochise, the Chief, was favorable to peace.

In an affray, Nov. 28, at Adamsville, Arizona, John Rogers shot and killed Captain Henry Kennedy. Rogers was discharged.

M. Basenger, indicted sometime since at Peoria for incest and rape, was sentenced yesterday by a jury to four years in the Penitentiary.

Charles W. Brochell, an employe at Kinsery & Mohler's brass foundry, Peoria, Ill. died suddenly at noon yesterday from hemorrhage of the lungs.

The steamer Grey Eagle, which was snagged near Evansville, Ind., was raised on Friday night, and is now *en route* for Louisville. She was not so seriously damaged as reported.

Benjamin Wilson, an old citizen, was instantly killed at Murrayville, Ill., on Friday, by a heavy rock falling upon him while he was at work in the bottom of a well.

A son of Hon. D. G. Cheever, Assemblyman from the Third District, Rock County, Wis., fell under the cars at Clinton Junction, Wis., on Friday night, and lost an arm.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the railroad accident on the Binghamton Road, on Thanksgiving Day, strongly condemns the management of the road for the bad condition of its tracks.

At a meeting of the American and British Captains, the course of the United States Shipping Commissioner against the $40 bounty for seamen to boarding masters was indorsed. Sailors' wages have advanced to $50 and the Captains refuse to pay that amount.

Colonel M. S. Barnes, the former publisher of the Aurora *Herald*, and more recently connected with the Chicago *News*, has disposed of his property interest in Aurora to J. W. Bailey, of the Princeton *Republican*, and has removed with his family to Galesburg, having purchased the Galesburg *Free Press*, the management of which he takes immediately.

How the Niagara Suspension Bridge Stands the Test of Time.

From the Lockport (N. Y.) Journal.

It is now some twenty years since the great suspension bridge was built over the Niagara River. The question of its safety has recently been agitated, and critical investigation has accordingly been made by the Chief Engineer and Directors of the Great Western Railway. The caps on the towers covering the cables have been removed and the cables found to be as perfect in all respects as they ever were. But most important of all, the anchorage of the cables was thoroughly inspected. The masonry over one of them was removed for about twelve feet, or below where the wires are attached to the anchor-chains. A portion of the cable is imbedded in water-lime cement. For twenty years this has been there, yet, on removing it and rubbing the paint off the wires, the latter were found as bright and perfect as when placed there, the cement having preserved the wire and anchor-chains intact. The examination was made in the presence of competent engineers, who have expressed themselves as above to the Directors of the Bridge Company.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Railroad Eating-Houses and Hotels Considered from a Standpoint of 20-Cent Corn and 3 1-2-Cent Pork.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 7, 1872.

The subject of improved modes of culture have no longer an attractive interest to the Western farmer, whose fields of unhusked corn, and overflowing cribs and bins, and stocks of fat hogs, that the market invites at 20 cents for the former and 3½ for the latter, show an over-supply that has carried prices to the bottom; and his eyes are turned in the direction of some new mode of increasing the purchasing power of the 20 cents that he receives for his bushel of corn, and the $3.50 that the 100 pounds of pork has put in his pocket.

He finds that, in the payment of old debts, there is no discount, none on taxes or railroad fares, but that, in the purchase of goods, he can make it spread over a broader surface,—more sugar, more syrup, more salt, more dry goods, and the thousand things that go to make up the family needs and the family comforts. The Farmers' Clubs are becoming a power for good in this direction. But, if we travel, as we must do, the cost of meals and lodging is at the old rates when gold commanded 240. We are in the habit of charging the railroads with extortionate fares, but those sink into insignificance when compared to hotel fares. And it is just here that the railroad managers can come to our rescue, and receive the thanks of a long-suffering people, and, at the same time, benefit themselves.

It is well known that nearly all our Western roads own the eating-houses along the lines of their several roads, and these houses are rented in most instances at a mere nominal rent. This was made necessary at the outset, as people did not wish to erect such buildings in the then condition of travel. But this condition of things no longer exists, and these houses have become a sort of sinecure in the hands of landlords, who lord it over the travelling public. These men, holding the monopoly for feeding the travelling public, have become extortionate, or, rather, continue the prices that war-times demanded. This state of things has been endured until the travelling public, by withdrawing their patronage, have nigh starved out this class of hotel-kings, and put them in a condition to listen to reason; and it is this that has suggested the propriety of discussing the question.

The people of Chicago may remember the plaintive wailings of the omnibus companies that had come to the rescue of a people suffering from the exactions of the horse-car monopoly. They only doubled the charges of the horse-cars, and were indignant that so few patronized them. This was competition with a vengeance, and one that the people did not fully appreciate. After running empty lines and exhausting their tears, they reduced their fare to that of the horse-cars, when their 'buses were filled with people, and they became happy. This is just what these eating-houses and hotels must do if they wish to make money.

Within a few weeks, I have had occasion to pass over several lines of road, and have found the condition of things the same on all of them, with here and there an exception. The regular charges are from 75 cents to $1 per meal, or lodging, at these railroad houses; while many of the hotels charge 50 cents for the same. Those who stop over patronize the hotels, and thus make the railroad house men sad, for they had reckoned on a monopoly. But this is not the worst of it; the worst being that the travelling public do not enter their sleeping or dining rooms, but remain in the waiting rooms, lunching on cracker and cheese, and such eatables as they can obtain at the bakeries, and dozing on the uncomfortable seats. This is the unkindest cut of all, for it would not be good policy to compel the traveller to vacate the public waiting-room of a railway, and make him pay for accommodations under direction of an exacting landlord. The other night, I had occasion to stop over at a cross-road station. One train left at 1 a. m. for the East, and the other at 3:30 a. m. for the West. One passenger for the first train took a room, for which he paid 75 cents; for the later train, there were fifteen passengers,—three ladies and twelve men. Two of the ladies and one man took rooms at 75 cents each; the other twelve took to the seats in the waiting-room. The lady remaining had a child, and was accompanied by her husband. They were very plainly but comfortably dressed, and were farmers from the southern part of the State on their way to visit a brother less than 20 miles distant; but they had to stop over for this train some eight hours. The husband had purchased a lunch at the restaurant at a cost of 50 cents; they would reach the brother's early in the morning, when they would make up for the want of sleep and a short meal. I took the liberty to make inquiry why they did not take a warm meal and a room, and found that the woman would consent to no such thing. She had started out with a stock of food for the jurney, but a delayed train had prevented the connection at that point, and the result was the lay-over of the eight hours. It would have cost them $3, she said, to have supper and lodging; which was an extortion that she would not consent to, and she would sit out the night in the waiting-room. At this point, the other travellers stated that they would pay no such prices. They were farmers, and did not propose to pay 3¾ bushels of corn for a hotel-bed for half the night. When they could get beds in a house like this at 25 cents, and meals at 40 cents, they would take them, but not without, unless farm-produce brings more than at present. One man had brought in a load of corn that day, for which he received 20 cents a bushel, and sent the team back by his son. He was going to visit a sick mother, 50 miles distant; and each one of the twelve was from home on some errand of necessity or duty. The landlord, who pays a nominal rent, can well afford to lodge his guests at the rate stated. At these rates, he would have received—

For 15 meals	$6.00
For 15 lodgings	3.75
Total	$9.75

Against this, he received for three lodgings $2.25. If he had charged 50 cents, it is probable that he would have had one-half of his patronage, say—

Eight meals	$4.00
Eight lodgings	4.00
Total	$8.00

Empty omnibuses, vacant dining and sleeping-rooms, are of little value; and the men who own them had better have them filled if they wish to make them available. If landlords who depend on the farmers' patronage wish to be made happy, they must reduce their charges, otherwise they will continue sad, very sad.

There is no doubt that all these railroad eating-houses, and hotels generally, would largely augment their profits if they would reduce their charges one-third to one-half. Not one-fourth of the people who travel take their meals at these houses. The attempt at a monopoly at these houses has been sternly met by the people, and the result is, that they have been worsted, while the traveller has became disgusted with hotels, and only enters them as stern necessity drives him to them; and it will require some time to dispose of the ill feeling that has been the consequence of these attempted exactions.

If landlords wish to banish the picnic baskets from the trains, they must learn how to provide good meals at a reasonable charge.

One-half of the travel on the Eastern roads, I am told, is what may be termed pleasure travel; that is, people who have no ostensible business, and visit their friends for pleasure; while, on our Western roads, the larger part may be called business travel. Many people charge this difference to the higher rates of fare, but I think this is true only in part, while the most potent reason is found in the extortion of landlords.

In this connection, we may not hold the roads blameless, nor do we charge them with any sinister motive, but simply one of oversight. If they would so draw their leases as to insure good meals at reasonable prices, the thing would soon present a more favorable condition. If the tenant's lease depended on a faithful performance of this duty to the patrons of the road, he would be more careful of his tables and his charges. If the man who pays full rent can afford to keep a good hotel at $1.50 to $2 per day, board and lodging, there is no reason why the depot-house, that is not only free of rent, but has many other advantages, should charge a higher rate. I am pleased to be able to state that a few of these houses have had the good sense to make the change, and they have assured me that their business and profits have materially improved.

We need more pleasure travel, more lady passengers; and this will only be accomplished when these reforms have been assured. If the landlord must have the old war-prices, then he should be compelled to take of the farmer his products at the old prices; then a bushel of corn would pay for a meal or lodging; but now, at $1, the farmer must pay five bushels of corn to make the payment. Just think of it; a farmer swallowing the product of five bushels of corn at a meal, or five pounds [illegible] a load. Can any sane man blame him for taking his wife to sit out the long, weary hours in the waiting-room, lunching on crackers and cheese, when a bed and a meal represent 7½ to 10 bushels of corn? Nor need we be surprised that, it is only on the most pressing occasion that she leaves her comfortable home to incur these discomforts of travel.

Thousands of persons would visit the cities, were it not for this same extortion. The rich can afford to travel and stop at expensive hotels; but this is not the case with the farmer, when corn commands the present price, an ordinary visit to the city, costs for hotel-fare a sum almost equal to the railroad fare, and this imposing item must be taken into the account. The great number of hotels building in the city of Chicago may, in time, produce a healthy competition; but, for the past ten years, there has been no increase in hotel-accommodations adequate to the increased demand. The railroads and business men are too largely interested in this question to let it go by default.

It might be said that the farmer has no particular interest in all this, and that, like other people, he must take his chances; but such is not the case, for the farmers have been taxed largely, in almost all parts of the West, to pay interest on railroad bonds, and will be further taxed to pay more interest and more principal; and he has a right to demand of the railroads that, so far as possible, he shall be protected from extortion, and that the conditions be favorable to travel, for there is no class of men who are more in need of travel, in order to post them in the ways and doings of the world, than the farmers. Few of us can visit the city at present prices of produce, and, as I have stated, not so much on account of railroad fare, as of hotel fare and high prices charged by hotel keepers. There are few men who are qualified for hotel keepers, simply on account of the bad system that now obtains; but the time must come when we shall be able to get better accommodations for less money. It is but a few years since the County Court regulated the rate of hotel-charges, and that must have grown out of about the same state of things that now exists; and it is not improbable that we may not have to again appeal to the same power for protection. RURAL.

The Life of Rails.

From the London Railway Times.

It is hardly safe now to regard any estimate of iron rails. Not that iron rails cannot be made that will show good wearing results, but from the fact that, with very few exceptions, none are made. On the Boston & Albany Railroad some 12,000 tons of iron rails were laid last year, and of this amount 300 tons have been removed from the track as useless or unsafe. The managers of this road, in common with most others having roads of large traffic, have resolved to adopt the use of steel rails hereafter, and we learn that they have bought some 9,000 tons of steel rails in Europe, 4,000 tons of which will arrive and be put on the track this season, and the balance during the next summer.

The duration or life of rails depends upon the quality of the iron of which they are made, and upon the amount and speed of the traffic passing over them. The rails first made in England were rolled from best No. 1 cold blast iron, run out in a finery fire, puddled, shingled, rolled into bars, and were cut, piled, heated, and hammered into blooms, and these were reheated and rolled into rails. The result was a material such as is rarely seen upon our railways at the present time. The old forty-five pounds Reading rail bore an immense traffic for twenty years, and like character of rail on the Boston & Providence Road lasted some thirty years, and many of these rails are now in use in the road, though not in exposed positions. The iron at first used upon English roads in many cases withstood from 15 to 20 years of wear under an enormous traffic. It was estimated in 1849 upon the London and Northwestern Railway that 50 trains a day for 20 years, or 313,000 trains, would wear out a 65-pound rail. With the material now put into railway rails, however, no such service is obtained. Under favorable conditions, *good iron* will last eight years under an average traffic; but with the material commonly employed, from three to four years is all that can be counted upon for rails doing a good amount of work; and the life of the iron upon the great routes is in many cases less than this.

With regard to the life of steel rails, everything here again depends upon the quality of the metal. A pair of 21-feet Bessemer steel rails, upon the London & Northwestern Railway, outlasted sixteen faces of iron rail, being evenly worn to a depth of a little over a quarter of an inch; having in about three years sustained the traffic of upward of 9,600,000 engines and cars, or about 95,000,000 tons. This particular pair of rails was finally destroyed by a locomotive running off the track, the wheels striking the rails transversely, and badly bending and breaking them. It is estimated that they would have endured at least one-half as much more tonnage but for the accident. So, too, upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railway, a good steel rail outlasted sixteen iron rails, the use of both being the same, and on many other roads of large traffic the same successful results have been achieved. Railway managers have to exercise more care and discrimination in the quality of the rails they purchase, whether made of iron or steel. In fact, there is a good amount of pretty miserable stuff sold for steel rails, as some of the managers of the New England roads know to their cost.

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The Richland County (Wis.) *Independent* tells a curious story, which it asserts as fact, to the following effect: An Indian trapper and hunter has been operating in one of the northern towns of that county, and near his camp lived a farmer. The Indian had a box filled with rattlesnakes covered over with glass. Last August the Indian came to the farmer's house one day, intoxicated, and asked the farmer to give him a certain sheep that he was preparing for exhibition at the county fair, saying that he was hungry. This the farmer refused, but offered him a dollar if he would shoot it. The Indian declared he would have the sheep, and fired at it, but missed it. The farmer then set his dogs on the Indian, and drove him away. A few nights since, the farmer was awakened from his sleep by something cold crawling over him, and seizing the object, he hurled it across the room, and was horrified to hear the noise of rattles in that direction. Telling his wife to lie quiet for her life, he raised up, and turned up the light, when he saw a huge rattlesnake coiled up at the foot of the bed, ready for a spring. Seizing his revolver, he fired, and shot off its head. The report of the pistol aroused the hired man, who hastened to the room, and, before reaching it (the door was open), killed two rattlesnakes. Two more were killed in the bedroom, making five in all. At the foot of the bed was the Indian's box. It is supposed that he entered the house at night and emptied the snakes out on the bed.

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A dreadful accident occurred in Providence, R. I., Saturday. Two men, [illegible] Smith and Drew, were employed in [illegible] as wood choppers. Last Saturday was a cold, blustery day, and the men, while at work, took refuge under a large overhanging rock. Kindling a brisk fire they warmed the rock [illegible] by radiation, secured a really warm place to work, as it is supposed, they went in to warm themselves and have a smoke before going home. While they were seated the rock crashed and fell over on them. Their bodies were found under it Monday. Drew was evidently killed on the instant, but Smith struggled to free himself. He had an axe and chopped his own foot off, but he was still held fast, and after vain efforts to get away he had ended his struggles by cutting his own throat with an axe. The rock was not half as hot as it was heavy, and the suffering of the poor man must have been beyond description. Smith, the one first killed, had been in the army at various times, had both legs [illegible] arm broken, and had a bullet in his brain. He was thrown out of employment in Boston by the fire, and seems all his life to have been fortune's victim. The whole story is as horrible as can well be imagined.

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RAILWAY CHARGES.

[illegible] Power of the Legislature to Regulate Them.

[illegible]cision of Judge Wood, of Kankakee, Thereon.

[illegible] Act of the Legislature Declared [illegible]constitutional and Void as to Pre-existing Charters.

[illegible] E. Moore v. The Illinois Central Railroad Company.—In the Kankakee Circuit Court, December Term, 1872.

DECISION.

This cause is submitted upon an agreed [illegible] facts, from which it appears that the plaintiff, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1871, entered [illegible] of defendant at Chicago to take passage on defendant's road to Kankakee; that the plaintiff tendered the conductor three cents per mile as fare, or one dollar and sixty [illegible] for the whole distance; that the conductor refused to receive the money so tendered, and demanded the sum of two dollars and [illegible], the regular fare then existing, and which had been previously fixed by the defendant; the plaintiff, to avoid being ejected from [illegible], paid the sum demanded under protest, and brings this suit to recover back the excess over three cents per mile. It is further agreed, along with other formal matters as a [illegible] of which is unnecessary to an understanding of this case, that the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, during the month of September, A. D. 1871, assigned the railroad of defendant to "Class B," under act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish a reasonable maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers on railroads in this State," approved April 15, 1871, by virtue of which act and classification the defendant would have the right to charge passengers for carriage three cents per mile only.

The defendant resists a recovery on the ground that its charter gives it the right to establish the rates of toll for the conveyance of passengers, and because such charter is a contract, and within the protection of the provision of the Federal Constitution, which declares that "no State shall [illegible] any law impairing the obligation of contracts," and that consequently its right to fix its tolls so granted cannot be impaired by the last clause of Sec. 12 of Article 11 of the Constitution of 1870, which makes it the duty of the General Assembly to pass laws establishing reasonable *maximum* rates of charges for the transportation of passengers on the different railroads in this State, nor by the Railroad Act in question passed pursuant thereto.

The doctrine first enunciated in Dartmouth College *vs.* Woodward, 4 Wheaton, 625, that a charter of incorporation constitutes a contract, has been maintained by an unbroken chain of decisions until, says Mr. Justice Davis in the Binghampton Bridge case, 3 Wallace, 73, "it would have supposed, if anything was settled by Federal and State Courts, it was that an act of incorporation was a contract between the State and the stockholders. All Courts at this day are estopped from questioning the doctrine. The security of property rests upon it, and every useful enterprise is undertaken in the unbroken belief that it will never be forsaken."

The charter of defendant constitutes a contract. Neustadt *vs.* Illinois Central Railroad Company, 31 Ill., 484. Being a contract, no law can be passed to lessen or impair any of the essential privileges conferred by the charter. As our own Court have expressed it, "any act of the Legislature which repeals, materially changes, or alters the rights of the corporation without their assent, would be in contravention of the constitutional provision." Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company *vs.* McClelland, [illegible] Ill. 140. And a State Constitution equally with a statute is within the meaning of the prohibition of the Federal Constitution. Sloan *vs.* the State of Missouri, 4 Wallace [illegible]. Railroad Company *vs.* McClure. 10 Wallace 515.

The question, then, arises, whether the act fixing a maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers, deprives the defendant of any material vested right secured to it by its charter, and, if so, whether it can be justified upon the ground of the nature of its organization and the relations to the public which such a corporation sustains, or whether it can be sustained upon the ground of the proper exercise of those powers which are confessedly inalienable by the Legislature.

The eighth section of the charter of defendant declares "that the Board of Directors shall have power to establish such rates of toll for the conveyance of persons and property upon the same as they shall from time to time by their by-laws, direct and determine, and to demand and collect the same for the use of said Company."

The right to collect some toll in a corporation of this character constitutes one of its essential franchises, without the exercise of which it would be impossible for it to continue longer in existence. Thorpe *vs.* R. & B. R. R. Co., 27 Vermont Rep., 146.

And the stipulation in this case shows that the act in question reduces the rate of toll for passengers about one and one-fourth cents per mile below the rate fixed by the Company between Chicago and Kankakee. It is, therefore, a necessary conclusion that the effect of the act is to materially restrict this important franchise of the defendant conferred upon it by its charter. The question of the degree of control that can be constitutionally exercised by the Legislature over such corporations at once arises. Some difficulty is found in the solution of this question from the dispute as to the nature of such corporations, the one side insisting that they are public corporations, the other that they are private; but neither view is wholly correct. In the sense that it operates a great highway for the public uses of transit and of commerce, and has the power of eminent domain exercised by the State in its behalf; in the sense, too, that it holds its franchises to be exercised for the benefit of the whole public without partiality, discrimination, or extortion, a railroad is undoubtedly a public corporation; but, in the sense that its road, with all its rolling stock, buildings, and fixtures, have been erected by private capital, and that it is owned and operated by the company for the exclusive private benefit and advantage of its stockholders, it is essentially private. In other words, [illegible] the accommodation of the public in the carriage of passengers and freight is concerned, the franchises of such a corporation are *publici juris*, so far as they require capital and produce income, they are *private juris*.

It was held in Thorpe *vs.* The Rutland & Burlington Railroad Company, before cited, that such corporations the privilege of running the road and collecting tolls, or fare and freight, is the essential franchise conferred, and that any act essentially paralyzing this franchise, or destroying the profits therefrom arising, would no doubt be void; but beyond that the entire power of Legislative control resides in the Legislature, unless such power is expressly limited in the grant to the corporation. Upon the question here made, the power is limited in the charter, but that, it is believed, will make no difference, provided the statute in question be a valid exercise of police powers by the Legislature. What, then, are the police powers that may be lawfully exercised in this behalf? Plainly, they extend only to the regulation of the exercise of such franchises of the corporation as are *publici juris*.

In the proper exercise of this power, the Legislature may pass such laws as may be required to punish neglect or misconduct in the management of the road; to insure the safety of passengers and property; to guard the public against unjust discrimination, imposition, or extortion; to provide for the forfeiture of the franchise for non-user or misuser, judicially ascertained; or, in the exercise of the sovereign powers of eminent domain, to resume the property for public use on making just compensation. But when the Legislature in any other way undertakes to deprive railroads of their property, or to deprive them of their legitimate rents and profits, it exercises a power which is subversive of the grant in an essential respect, and, therefore, void. It is not perceived how the defendant can be brought within the legitimate exercise of the police power vested in the Legislature as to rates of toll, until it can be shown that it has been unreasonable and illegitimate in the use of the franchise in [illegible]

It comes, then, at last, to a question of reasonable charges on the one hand, and of reasonable control on the other. For, while it may be conceded, in the language of Mr. Justice W[illegible] in the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company *vs.* McClelland (25 Ill., 71), that "it [illegible] would have been the Legislative [illegible] these bodies, when created, [illegible]

...nt's lease depended on a faithful performance of this duty to the patrons of the road, he would be more careful of his tables and his charges. If the man who pays full rent can afford to keep a good hotel at $1.50 to $2 per day, board and lodging, there is no reason why the depot-house, that is not only free of rent, but has many other advantages, should charge a higher rate. I am pleased to be able to state that a few of these houses have had the good sense to make the change, and they have assured me that their business and profits have materially improved.

We need more pleasure travel, more lady passengers; and this will only be accomplished when these reforms have been assured. If the landlord must have the old war-prices, then he should be compelled to take of the farmer his products at the old prices; then a bushel of corn would pay for a meal or a lodging; but now, at $1, the farmer must sell five bushels of corn to make the payment. Just think of it; a farmer swallowing the proceeds of five bushels of corn at a meal, or five meals for a load. Can any sane man blame him for allowing his wife to sit out the long, weary hours in the waiting-room, lunching on crackers and cheese, when a bed and a meal represents from 8 to 10 bushels of corn? Nor need we be surprised that, it is only on the most pressing occasion that she leaves her comfortable home to incur these discomforts of travel.

Thousands of persons would visit the great cities, were it not for this same extortion. The rich can afford to travel and stop at expensive hotels; but this is not the case with the farmers, when corn commands the present price. For an ordinary visit to the city, cost for hotel fare is almost equal to the railroad fare, and this imposing item must be taken into the account. The great number of hotels building in the new Chicago may, in time, produce a healthy competition; but for the past ten years there has been no increase in hotel-accommodation adequate to the increased demand. The railroads and business men are too largely interested in this question to let it go by default.

It might be said that the farmer has no particular interest in all this, and that, like other people, he must take his chances; but such is not the case, for the farmers have been taxed largely, in almost all parts of the West, to pay interest on railroad bonds, and will be further taxed to pay more interest and more principal; and he has a right to demand of the railroads that, so far as possible, he shall be protected from extortion, and that the conditions be favorable to travel, for there is no class of men who are more in need of travel, in order to post them in the ways and doings of the world, than the farmers. Few of us can visit the city at present prices of produce, and, as I have stated, not so much on account of railroad fare, as of bad fare and high prices charged by hotel keepers. There are few men who are qualified for hotel keepers, simply on account of the bad system that now obtains; but the time must come when we shall be able to get better accommodations for less money. It is but a few years since the County Court regulated the rate of hotel-charges, and that must have grown out of about the same state of things that now exists; and it is not improbable that we may not have to again appeal to the same power for protection. RURAL.

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A Horrible Story.

A dreadful accident occurred in Providence, R. I., Saturday. Two men, named Smith and Drew, were employed in Johnston as wood choppers. Last Saturday was a cold, blowy day, and the men, while at work, kept up a hot fire under a large overhanging rock. By keeping a brisk fire they warmed the rock itself, and then, by radiation, secured a really warm place. After dark, as it is supposed, they went to the fire to warm themselves and have a smoke before going home. While they were seated there the rock cracked and fell over on them, and they were found under it Monday. Smith was evidently killed on the instant, but Drew had struggled to free himself. He had reached his ax, chopped his own foot off, and after vain efforts to get still held fast, and after vain efforts to free himself he had ended his struggles by cutting his own throat with an axe. The rock was probably as hot as it was heavy, and the suffering of the poor man must have been beyond description. Smith, the one first killed, had been in the army at various times, had both legs and arms broken, and had a bullet in his body. He was thrown out of employment in Boston by the fire, and seems all his life to have been one of fortune's victims. The whole story is as horrible as can well be imagined.

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The Power of the Legislature to Regulate Them.

Decision of Judge Wood, of Kankakee, Thereon.

The Act of the Legislature Declared Unconstitutional and Void as to Pre-existing Charters.

Stephen R. Moore v. The Illinois Central Railroad Company.—In the Kankakee Circuit Court, at the December Term, 1872.

DECISION.

This cause is submitted upon an agreed state of facts, from which it appears that the plaintiff, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1871, entered the cars of defendant at Chicago to take passage over defendant's road to Kankakee; that the plaintiff tendered the conductor three cents per mile as fare, or one dollar and sixty-eight cents for the whole distance; that the conductor refused to receive the money so tendered, and demanded the sum of two dollars and forty cents, the regular fare then existing, and which had been previously fixed by the defendant; that the plaintiff, to avoid being ejected from the cars, paid the sum demanded under protest, and has brought this suit to recover back the excess paid over three cents per mile. It is further admitted, together with other formal matters as a statement of which is unnecessary to an understanding of this case, that the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, during the month of ———, A. D. 1871, assigned the railroad of defendant to "Class B," under act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish a reasonable maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers on railroads in this State," approved April 15, 1871, by virtue of which act and classification the defendant would have the right to charge passengers for carriage three cents per mile only.

The defendant resists a recovery on the ground that its charter gives it the right to establish the rates of toll for the conveyance of passengers, and because such charter is a contract, and within the protection of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, which declares that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and that consequently its right to fix its tolls so granted cannot be impaired by the last clause of Sec. 12 of Article 11 of the Constitution of 1870, which make it the duty of the General Assembly to pass laws establishing reasonable *maximum* rates of charges for the transportation of passengers on the different railroads in this State, nor by the Railroad act in question passed pursuant thereto.

The doctrine first enunciated in Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 4 Wheaton, 636, that a charter of incorporation constitutes a contract, has been maintained by an unbroken chain of decisions until, says Mr. Justice Davis in the Binghampton Bridge case, 3 Wallace, 73, "We have supposed, if anything was settled in the Federal and State Courts, it was that an act of incorporation was a contract between the State and the stockholders. All Courts at this day are estopped from questioning the doctrine. The security of property rests upon it, and every successful enterprise is undertaken in the unbroken belief that it will never be forsaken."

The charter of defendant constitutes such a contract. Neustadt vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, 31 Ill., 484. Being a contract, no law can be passed to lessen or impair any of the essential privileges conferred by the charter, or, as our own Court have expressed it, "any act of the Legislature which repeals, materially impairs, or alters the rights of the corporators without their assent, would be in contravention of the constitutional provision." Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company vs. McClelland, 25 Ill., 140. And a State Constitution equally with a statute is within the meaning of the provision of the Federal Constitution. Gunn against the State of Missouri, 4 Wallace, ——. Railroad Company vs. McClure, 10 Ibid.

The question, then, arises, whether this act, fixing a maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers, deprives the defendant of any material vested right secured to it by its charter, and, if so, whether it can be justified on the ground of the nature of its organization, and the relations to the public which such a corporation sustains, or whether it can be sustained on the ground of the proper exercise of police powers which are unsuccessfully inalienable by the Legislature.

The eighth section of the charter of defendant declares "that the Board of Directors shall have power to establish such rates of toll for the conveyance of persons and property upon the same as they shall from time to time, by their by-laws, direct and determine, and to levy and collect the same for the use of said Company."

The right to collect some toll in a corporation of this character constitutes one of its essential franchises, without the exercise of which it would be impossible for it to continue long to exist. Thorpe vs. R. & B. R. R. Co., 27 Vermont Rep., 143.

And the stipulation in this case shows that the act in question reduces the rate of toll for passengers about one and one-fourth cents per mile below the rate fixed by the Company between Chicago and Kankakee. It is, therefore, a necessary conclusion that the effect of the act is to materially restrict this important franchise of the defendant conferred upon it by its charter.

The question of the degree of control that may be constitutionally exercised by the Legislature over such corporations at once arises. Some difficulty is found in the solution of this question from the dispute as to the nature of these corporations, the one side insisting that they are public corporations, the other that they are private; but neither view is wholly correct. In the sense that it operates a great highway for the public uses of transit and of commerce, and has the power of eminent domain exercised by the State in its behalf; in the sense, too, that it holds its franchises to be exercised for the benefit of the whole public without partiality, discrimination, or extortion, a railroad is undoubtedly a public corporation. But, in the sense that its road, with all its rolling stock, buildings, and fixtures, have been created by private capital, and that it is owned and operated by the company for the exclusive pecuniary benefit and advantage of its stock holders, it is essentially private. In other words, so far as the accommodation of the public in the carriage of passengers and freight is concerned, the franchises of such a corporation are *publici juris*. So far as they require capital and produce revenue, they are *privati juris*.

It was held in Thorpe vs. The Rutland & Burlington Railroad Company, before cited, that as to such corporations the privilege of running the road and collecting tolls, or fare and freight, is an essential franchise conferred, and that any act essentially paralyzing this franchise, or destroying the profits therefrom arising, would no doubt be void, but beyond that the entire power of Legislative control resides in the Legislature, unless such power is expressly limited in the grant to the corporation. Upon the question here made the power is limited in the charter, but that, it is believed, will make no difference, provided the statute in question be a valid exercise of police power by the Legislature. What, then, are the police powers that may be lawfully exercised in this behalf? Plainly, they extend only to the regulation of the exercise of such franchises of the corporation as are *publici juris*.

In the proper exercise of this power, the Legislature may pass such laws as may be required to punish neglect or misconduct in the management of the road; to insure the safety of passengers and property; to guard the people against unjust discrimination, imposition, or extortion; to provide for the forfeiture of the franchise for non-user or misuser, judicially ascertained; or, in the exercise of the sovereign powers of eminent domain, may condemn the property for public use on making just compensation. But when the Legislature in any other way undertakes to deprive railroads of their property, or to deprive them of their legitimate rents and profits, it exercises a power that is subversive of the grant in an essential particular, and, therefore, void. It is not perceived how the defendant can be brought within the legitimate exercise of the police power vested in the Legislature as to rates of toll, until it can be shown that it has been unreasonable or extortionate in the use of the franchise in this behalf.

We come, then, at last, to a question of reasonable charges on the one hand, and of reasonable earnings on the other. For, while it may be assumed, in the language of Mr. Justice Walker in the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company vs. McClelland (25 Ill., 72), that "It never could have been the Legislative will that these bodies, when created, should be wholly independent of and irresponsible to the Government; for, if such were the operations of their charters, then we have created in the heart of our own Government an uncontrollable power which must sooner or later become dangerous to our rights, if not to Constitutional liberty itself," so, on the other hand, it may be said that it cannot be the supreme law that the essential franchises of these corporations, about which so many millions have been expended, and the exercise of which are so essential to the prosperity of the people, should be held by the public tenure of the legislative will, and, consequently, subject to never-ending change. If the Legislature has absolute authority to fix the rates of toll, as is assumed by this act, then it may reduce the rates to one cent a mile or any other nominal sum, and thus bankrupt, ultimately, any railroad corporation in the State. Besides, the exercise of such a power might destroy, as to the public, the paramount object the Legislature had in view in creating such a corporation, to-wit: the corporate use of the highway constructed by it. It is, too, of vast importance, not only to the corporation, but to the public, that it shall have a safe, good, and well-managed road; but this might be impracticable, if the Legislature should so reduce the rates that no surplus would remain to the stockholders, after defraying the current expenses of operation. To say, in answer to this position, that the Legislature will never exercise such unreasonable control, is simply begging the question as to the existence of the power claimed. On the other hand, to say that this defendant, under this charter, has the power to charge whatever it pleases for passenger fares, without regard to their being reasonable or unreasonable, fair compensation or extortionate, is a power that I equally deny. To license a corporation to commit extortion in its charges is what the Legislature has no power to do. They could only grant the right to charge *reasonable* fares, and so the charter must be construed. To hold otherwise would be to say that the Legislature might create an *imperium in imperio*, but it would be to say that it might license imposition and extortion, to be limited only by the avarice of the corporation.

The act in question either assumes that the defendant has no right to fix rates at all, which assumption would be in plain contravention of the charter, or it assumes that the rates therein provided for are reasonable, and the rates fixed by the defendant unreasonable and extortionate.

To have reached these conclusions the Legislature must be presumed to have necessarily investigated the justice, reasonableness, and legality of the charges of defendant, and determined from evidence, or otherwise arbitrarily determined, that their charges are unreasonable. In either case, conceding that corporations are to be judged by the same rules as individuals, defendant has had its rights adjudicated upon without an opportunity for a hearing, which is in violation of the Bill of Rights. Says Mr. Justice Skinner, in Newland vs. Marsh, 14 Ill., 383: "The Legislative power extends only to the making of laws, and in its exercise is limited and restrained by the paramount authority of the Federal and State Constitutions. It cannot directly reach the property or vested right of the citizen by providing for their forfeiture or transfer to another without trial and judgment in the Courts, for to do so would be the exercise of a power which belongs to another branch of the Government, and is forbidden to the Legislature."

Aside from the obvious impropriety of permitting one party to a contract to interpret its provisions or impair its terms without the assent of the other, the question whether, in a given case, charges are reasonable or the contrary is essentially a judicial question. The rights of the defendant, as a matter of law, depend upon particular facts to be ascertained, and in every such case, investigation must precede decision, and both are judicial and not legislative functions.

Whether this act be valid, as against the defendant, depends not upon the consideration that certain amounts are fixed as tolls, but upon the question whether it can be made to appear that the rates so fixed are reasonable, and that those fixed by the defendant are not so; for if those fixed by the defendant are just and reasonable, there can be no justification for legislative interference. But I maintain that the question cannot be determined by any arbitrary act of legislation, but it is a question of law, to be determined by the Courts upon facts admitted or proved. The admitted facts in this case are wholly silent upon this vital question. It cannot be determined as a matter of law without extrinsic proof either that the sum tendered was reasonable, or that that demanded and paid was extortionate. I am not authorized to say which is the case from the evidence—my private opinion whether the fare was high or low is nothing to the purpose. The law must be declared upon the facts of the given case, and not upon the whim of any Court. The defendant has the granted right to fix its rates of toll; it has done so. The rate fixed in this case cannot be judged *per se* extortionate, and, until it is so made to appear, it is not perceived upon what ground the Legislature can interfere.

Judgment must, therefore, go for the defendant, and it is accordingly so ordered.

CHAS. H. WOOD.

Some Remarks on the Decision.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The opinion of Judge Wood, of the Kankakee Circuit Court, in the case of Stephen R. Moore against the Illinois Central Railroad, must necessarily provoke much discussion, declaring, as it does, the dangerous doctrine that railroads are *private corporations*, possessed of certain "vested rights" by reason of having accepted a charter from the State, by means whereof the State has lost all control over them, and the created corporation has become superior to the power which created it. The decision holds that section 12 of article 11 of the Constitution of 1870 is inoperative and void; that the 3,000,000 people of Illinois, while acting in their sovereign capacity in reorganizing a State and adopting an organic law, had no right to declare and say, "The General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State;" and that the General Assembly was powerless to accomplish a purpose when, in accordance with the will of the people and the commands of the Constitution, it passed the act establishing a "reasonable maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers on railroads in this State." The decision is to the effect that this act is unconstitutional, although the State Constitution expressly makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass such a law; and, further, that the Constitution itself is *unconstitutional*. It is a repetition of the often-told tale by railroad corporations, and railroad attorneys, and railroad legislators, that the charter of the Company is a contract with the State, which places the Company above the State in power; and the Dartmouth College case is cited as usual, as if, perchance, it had any possible application to the case at bar. The Dartmouth College decision was made relative to the control by the Legislature of a *purely private and educational institution*, in which the public had no interest. That is good law when applied to the charter of a private corporation, like a college, or corporation formed to mine coal, or publish a newspaper; but it would not be good law when applied to a charter of a *public corporation*, like the charter of the City of Chicago.

When the people reorganized the State by the adoption of the constitution of 1870, they delegated certain powers to the three branches of the Government,—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. Each is independent of the other; each is supreme in the exercise of the powers and duties intrusted to it; and one of the duties of the Legislative Department, as declared by the people, was to enact this law; and it is made the duty of the Executive to execute the law; and how can the Judicial Department step in and say the people have no right to confer this power and duty upon the Legislative and Executive Departments? If it can, then our form of government is a snare and a delusion. On a similar constitutional provision in New York, concerning the modification of bank charters (and which are purely private corporations), Denio, Justice, says: "The defendant's counsel insists that he should not construe the clause [of the Constitution] so as to disturb vested rights, unless compelled by language that would not admit of any other meaning. But we are not to interpret the Constitution precisely as we would an act of the legislature. The Convention was not obliged, like the legislative bodies, to look carefully to the preservation of vested rights. It was competent to deal, subject to ratification by the people, and to the Constitution of the Federal Government, with all private social rights, and with all the existing laws and institutions of the State. If the Convention had so ruled, and the people had concurred, all former charters and grants might have been annihilated. When, therefore, we are seeking for the true construction of a constitutional provision, we are constantly to bear in mind that its authors were not executing a delegated authority, limited by any other constitutional restraints, but are to look upon them as the founders of a State, intent only upon establishing such principles as seemed best calculated to produce good government and to promote the public happiness, *at the expense of* any and all existing institutions which might stand in their way. The rule laid down, by which the Courts are admonished to avoid, if possible, such an interpretation as should give a statute a retrospective operation, has but a limited application, if any, to the construction of a statute."—24 N. Y., 12.

And, touching the same matter, Peck, J., in Maley vs. Marietta, Ohio N. S. Rept, 639, says: "We know of no rights conferred upon Courts to interfere with the exercise of a legislative discretion which the Constitution has delegated to the law-making power."

The State Constitution makes it mandatory upon the Legislature (not simply discretionary) to enact laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges; and it *is* discretionary with the law-making power to determine what is reasonable. And, upon the principles above decided, there is no authority in the Courts to interfere with a legislative discretion which the Constitution has delegated. The Constitution in this State has given the discretion to the Legislature, and there is no supreme judicial discretion to which this legislative discretion is amenable. And, in a case of the C., D. & V. R. R. vs. Smith, in this State, not yet reported, Thornton, J., says: "In the discussion of legislative power, we have nothing to do with policy or expediency. The Constitution has created the Legislative and Judicial Departments, the one to make the laws, and the other to construe and administer them. It may be mischievous in its effects, burdensome upon the people, conflict with our conceptions of natural right, abstract justice, and pure morality, and be of doubtful propriety in numerous respects; and yet we would not be justified to hold that it was not within the scope of legislative authority for such reasons."

Tested by the principles and governed by the rules laid down by the eminent jurists above quoted, it is difficult to sustain the decision of Judge Wood, that holds the Railroad law of this State unconstitutional, and the 12th section of article 11 of the Constitution inoperative. It cannot be sustained upon principle or authority.

A. D. H.

PAPER AND INK.

How to Preserve Valuable Documents from Destruction by Fire.

121 CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. EDITOR: It may not be uninteresting nor profitless to some of your readers to have the result of some of my observations amongst the burned account books, charred Government bonds, and other documents—some of the fruits of Boston's terrible conflagration. Nor, perhaps, although outside of my profession, will one or two suggestions I may make be considered obtrusive by the mercantile community, as they are made in good faith, with the view to aid those who may wish to furnish themselves with the best paper in their account books, and ink for permanent documents—particularly with regard to the possibility of their integrity being assailed by fire.

Account books are better when made of deep blue paper than when of white. White paper, of fine quality, is made from pure white rags; when burned to cinder, it contracts amazingly, and leaves only a black and very tender ash. Blue paper is made from the same stock, colored by the addition of blue smalts. This coloring matter is a kind of blue glass, powdered and noncombustible. Paper of this description, when burned to a cinder, shows a bluish color, and does not contract in anything like the same proportion. On burned white paper the writing is very obscure, while on the charred it is usually sufficiently clear to be easily rendered legible.

Ink is an important article, and that which for permanency of color is all that can be desired for documents not subjected to fire, becomes under this last condition of an unsatisfactory description. A blue writing fluid turning black upon paper may be thus described: It is a solution of an iron salt in a certain degree of oxidation; when applied to paper, it at once, on absorption, unites intimately with the fibre, and now on exposure to the atmosphere it at once absorbs oxygen gas, and the iron salt is converted to a higher state of oxidation, rendered insoluble, and on the principle of fast dyeing, assumes a permanent black color. These very circumstances militate against its usefulness, when the whole is exposed to the fire; ink, fibre, and all contract irregularly, and the very intimacy of the union between the iron and fibre imperils its after legibility. The old-fashioned ink—a mere mechanical suspension of the higher oxidized salt of iron in a weak solution of gum—though so troublesome in clogging the pen and becoming thick in the stand, is of much more service under the Promethean conditions. On its application to paper the fluid is absorbed, and much of the insoluble black matter lies merely on the surface and secured by the drying of the gum water. On burning the paper, this black pigment remains on the surface, and is almost without trouble perfectly legible—especially on the blue material.

Copying ink is not supposed to be used in bookkeeping; nevertheless it is used, more perhaps through inattention or carelessness than design. Its effects I would notice. Copying ink has that property given to it chiefly by the mere addition of a little sugar. When dry,—not copied,—it usually has a shining surface. When two sheets of paper written upon with ink are pressed together, and baked black in a safe, the sugar melts, and eventually forms a carbonaceous cement between the two surfaces, completely sticking them together, so that there is no chance to separate and decipher them.

Strong canvas envelopes do more than would be supposed toward preserving their contents, but Heaven knows it is little enough to boast of.

Fancy aniline, carmine, and red inks are utterly useless, as also are most of the so-called non-corrosive black inks—fire not allowing a vestige to remain for recognition. Vermillion ink, used in printing some portions of bonds that came under my notice, is also useless, for the reason that heat volatilizes it, it being Bisulphide of Mercury. Government bonds, coupons, &c., have apparently had much labor and attention devoted to them to make a pretty and attractive appearance. The most important and distinctive mark on these—next to their denomination,—appears to be the number. These numbers are printed in a beautiful carmine ink, particularly easy of destruction by heat. Fortunately these valuable documents could be identified by experts in Washington, through the aid of the microscope detecting the effect of the pressure of the type on the linen previously printed on the paper.

Before the authorities in Washington notified the public to send all such to headquarters, I was appealed to by many bankers and merchants to apply some chemical, in order to develop the extinguished mark. I could not, however, render any assistance, as there was nothing to which any chemical reagent could be applied.

The question then naturally comes, what brilliant color may be employed, seeing that carmine and vermilion are so easily destroyed? I would suggest the Basic Chromate of Lead; in brilliancy it is almost equal to vermilion, but under certain circumstances it is somewhat apt to become a little dull; but if subjected to the action of fire, there would be ample material left on the charred paper to render identification quite easy and reliable. The same coloring matter would also answer for the seal and numbers on bank bills, &c.

In reference to writing inks, I would mention that the non-corrosive inks before referred to, are mostly natural vegetable juices, without any metallic base at all,—for instance, the juice of *Coriaria Thymifolia* (the common name of which I don't know), a native of New Granada, gives a red juice, which turns to a rich and permanent black; the juice also of the myrtle-leaved sumach, that of elderberries, etc.; an infusion of logwood and a very small percentage of chromate of potash,—all very good for ordinary use, but after the action of fire there is nothing left by which to reveal any previous mark.

To sum up the drift of these remarks, I suggest—

That account-book paper should be a deep blue.

That black ink, to best stand fire, should be quite rich in iron, if not having some even in suspension, although at the risk of clogging the pen and becoming thick in the stand.

That fancy inks for important matters should not be used at all.

That strong, canvas-lined envelopes be used for loose papers.

That crimson printing ink for numbers of bonds, coupons, bank bills, etc., be made with Basic Chromate of Lead, which is at once beautiful and cheap.

That the binding of account books be mainly of thicknesses of strong canvas or sail-cloth, in preference to leather. Yours respectfully,

EDWARD H. HOSKIN,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist.

How English Capitalists Lost by Canadian Oil Works.

The Montreal *Herald* says that the "Canadian Coal Oil Works" is the title of one of those Canadian schemes which, having been put on the English money market, have by the result not completely satisfied those who have embarked in it. It learns that the capital was fixed at the trifling little sum of £340,000 sterling. Of this £50,000 went to purchase the magnificent property from whence the oil first, and the dividends subsequently, were to be drawn. Then there was working capital to be raised by mortgage, 1,600 debentures at £100 each, bearing at 12 per cent. The prospectus stated that even under the disadvantages of shortness of capital, under the old management, these oil works had produced £100,000 sterling per annum, which a diffusive spirit of benevolence on the part of the proprietors, joined to a more concentrated an irresistible desire to "develop," had induced them to offer to divide among any gentlemen having this small sum of £340,000, and willing to invest it. With the capacity for pushing and extending the works thus elevated, it was stated that the sums available for dividends would range from 16 to 20 per cent per annum for five years. During that time the redemption of the debentures was to go on, and after that short period of probation the happy stockholders were to have 40 per cent per annum, a rate of profit which appears to be looked upon as normal for Canadian schemes by those who offer them on the London market. We regret to say that the kindly feeling of the promoters of the plan on this side has not been adequately appreciated on the other. The stock was taken up, and a great many thousands of pounds were paid by the subscribers. But dividends are nowhere; interest on debentures is unpaid, and the available assets are £9 in the hands of the bankers. They even pronounce this Canadian Oil Works Company a great Canadian swindle.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Cargoes of Michigan apples have been shipped to Europe this fall.

—The St. Louis *Globe* has discharged a scissors editor who was found operating on a Philadelphia paper.

—Duluth is a candidate for a half million appropriation from the Government for harbor improvements.

—The Leetonia (Ohio) Iron and Nail Company has made an assignment; liabilities stated to be $650,000, and assets expected to foot up $1,000,000.

—Captain E. B. Ward's mills at Ludington, Mich., cost $400,000. He owns 70,000 acres of pine lands, located from 12 to 40 miles from that village.

—On the railroad from Muskegon to Big Rapids, Mich., 51 miles are graded, and the track is laid to Fremont Centre, in Newaygo County, 20 miles from Muskegon.

—About $2,000 worth of buckskin gloves per month are made at one establishment in Healdsburg, Cal., and about $1,600 per month is paid to the employés, mostly women and girls.

—The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* says that during the recent cold spell a little girl was walking along the street, half hinbiering, and complaining that she had "the headache in her toes."

—But $7,000 of the money left by Lucky Osfrom, the maiden miser, of Poughkeepsie, remains to be divided among the heirs, and the lawyers have not been paid. It was originally $22,000.

—The survey of the river route from Clinton to Burlington, Iowa, has been completed, and hugs the river all the way down, just keeping along the edge of the bluffs. The distance between the two places is 107 miles.

—In view of the numerous railroad accidents caused by the misplacement of switches, the *American Manufacturer* calls upon inventors to produce an automatic switch-tender, which, it asserts, will do the work better, as a rule, than most men.

—The whole section of Central Kentucky, comprising the blue limestone region—if, indeed, it does not involve the whole State—is suffering from a drought of unprecedented severity. Springs which have never failed within the memory of the oldest inhabitant are now dry, and all through the higher lands there is much complaint. The railroad comes in as an especial sufferer, the supply of water at several of the most reliable water stations having failed entirely.

—Last week the New York Life Insurance Company paid to the heirs of the late Captain Colvocoresses the amount of the policy on his life, $10,000, and thereby withdrew from the suit pending against it in Litchfield County, Conn., for the recovery of the insurance. The other companies will contest.

—The arrangement for a through line between Muskegon and Detroit has been made by connection with the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan, and when completed the name of the road will be changed to "Michigan Northern Central," and it will be operated as a trunk line between Muskegon and Detroit. The road to the mouth of Muskegon harbor will also be finished next summer, and then two daily lines of large steamers will ply between Muskegon, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan.

—Charles Sackett, who was shot by Albert M. Smith, at Westfield, Mass., three weeks ago, died on Tuesday of last week. He was 43 years of age. Miss Bates has nearly recovered from her wound, but will probably be disfigured for life. When informed of the result of his bloody work, Smith treated it with indifference, remarking to a fellow prisoner, "The old man has gone!" He inquired with great interest regarding Miss Bates, and expressed satisfaction at her recovery.

—A school was to have been opened in District No. 2, Douglas County, Mo., a short time ago, but the teacher, Miss Elizabeth Carrick, on going to the schoolhouse on the opening day, found the seats heaped together and in flames. She also found a notice on the door stating that she was not wanted; that there was only one man in the district who wanted a school, and he should not rule.

—There is now nearly completed at South Bethlehem, Pa., the largest rolling-mill known in the civilized world, the main mill being 996 feet long and 111 feet wide, the wings forming a cross 394 feet long, the whole being built in the most solid manner of stone, iron, and slate. The boilers are outside the main works, the stacks being built of the most solid iron, riveted. They are 14 feet in diameter at the base, and about 130 feet high.

—Our area in acres of soil suitable for grape production is said to exceed that of France in the proportion of 4 to 1, or 18,000,000 acres in California to about 4,500,000 for France; and yet California has 14,000 square miles less of territory than France. It will not be long till the wines of California are in threatening competition with the best brands of France, with every prospect of driving them into a circumscribed market.

—Corea is getting more and more obstreperous, and is seeking pretexts the most trivial for war with Japan. Another insulting letter has been sent to the Mikado. The writer orders the Mikado to return immediately to Kioto and keep himself in seclusion, and to pay several million dollars to Corea for ever having left it. Failing to do so, war will be declared by Corea, where great preparations are being made for that purpose.

—The Russian Foreign Ministry has given a gracious reply to the application of four thousand raskolniki (a new religious sect), desirous to emigrate in a body to the Bukovina. By order of the Czar each immigrant is to receive a free grant of seven dessiatines of land as his own property. The immigrants may choose the place they desire to inhabit; they will be exempted from taxes for the first three years from the date of settlement, half the ordinary taxes, for the next three from half the ordinary taxes, and for full six years from military service.

—The marine losses of November among vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports of the United States amount to 41 totally lost and missing. Of this number 24 were wrecked, 4 abandoned, 3 burned, 3 sunk by collision, 3 foundered, and 4 are missing. The vessels are classed as follows: 1 steamer, 3 ships, 8 barks, 4 brigs, and 25 schooners. The total value of these vessels, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $628,000.

—A Dr. James Murray, who was a year ago engaged in the slave trade, but who, like Newton, has repented of it, has given a confession which is striking horror into the hearts of Englishmen that their own countrymen could still be guilty of such crimes. The cool devilishness of the actors may be judged of from the plan of the kidnappers to secure their victims. The South Sea Islanders were invited to bring provisions to the ship; and, when alongside, heavy pieces of iron were thrown into their boats, and the struggling wretches were seized as they swam. Says Dr. Murray: "*The pieces of iron were not wasted, as they were fastened to the brig with long ropes.*"

—Chas. E. Gorham has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Western Division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, from Crestline to Chicago; also of the G. R. & I., the M. & L. S., and the C. R. & Ft. W. Railways, with headquarters at Fort Wayne.

—Augustus S. Merrimon, the newly elected Senator from North Carolina, is native of Buncombe County, in the western part of that State. His first appearance in public life was in 1860, when he was elected to the Legislature on the Bell and Everett ticket. Mr. Merrimon gained considerable reputation about that time by the publication of a pamphlet urging the abolition of the representation of the colored race as property. This was considered an anti-slavery production, and made him many enemies. He was universally regarded during and before the war as a Union man, and until the late canvass has not been bitterly arrayed in politics. His nomination for Governor last summer was a concession to the Conservative wing of the Democratic party. He is strongly in favor of internal improvements, desirous of building up the State by immigration, and particularly partial to his native section, which has been so long neglected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Like the Electric Telegraph,

CENTAUR LINIMENT has been a long time coming, but what a work it is now doing. The halt and lame, sore and wounded, are literally throwing away their crutches. Rheumatism and stiff joints are banished, and dumb beasts cry out for joy. One trial tells the story, and explains the whole thing.

Children Cry

for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

The Human Kitchen and its Dumb Waiters.

The body is supplied with aliment by vessels which connect the stomach and its auxiliaries with the various systems, and, so to speak, perform the office of dumb waiters in a restaurant. In other words, these media of communication between the animal kitchen and its dependents supply to each member and organ, once or remote, the quantity and kind of sustenance required to keep it going. When the stomach is derelict in its duty, or the dumb waiters inert or obstructed, it is the peculiar province of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters to strengthen and regulate them. Hence its marvellous cures of chronic indigestion, and the emaciation, debility, and languor which are generally its concomitants. It is, moreover, a powerful alterative and corrective, and the rapidity with which it checks irregularities of the liver and bowels, and braces and invigorates the nervous system, is a marvel, not only to the general public, but to professional men.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

On Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN. Remarkable Reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

BANKING.

SPECIAL AND PERPETUAL CHARTER.

THE BANK OF CHICAGO.

GENERAL BANKING AND SAVINGS BANK.

South Side Office now open in our new premises,

Corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

Exchange on all parts Bought and Sold.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Money sent by Telegraph to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

SAMUEL J. WALKER, President.

W. H. EARL, Cashier. J. J. McCARTHY, Ass't Cashier.

West Side Office at 107 West Randolph-st., Rice and Jackson's Block.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville Division	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 5:10 p. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:15 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Rock Island Express	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:00 p. m.	* 10:25 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡ 10:00 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 11:00 p. m.	* 9:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	‡ 8:30 p. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Cairo Express	‡ 8:30 p. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Springfield Express	‡ 8:30 p. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 8:10 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:20 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:40 a. m.	* 8:50 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 10:15 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 12:10 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 11:15 p. m.	* 10:30 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 130 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Morning.	Evening.
Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	‡ 8:30 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:20 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	‡ 8:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m. and 9:45 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 62 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex., via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	*11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	‡10:00 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	* 12:10 p. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 168 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	‡9:00 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:50 a. m.	* 6:40 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:45 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCOTT-SIDDONS READINGS.

RETURN OF

SCOTT-SIDDONS

The Managers of the Star Lecture Course take great pleasure in announcing that, in response to the universal request, they have succeeded in re-engaging

THIS GREAT HISTRIONIC ARTIST

FOR TWO READINGS.

FRIDAY NIGHT,

Union Park Congregational Church.

ONLY APPEARANCE ON THE WEST SIDE.

SATURDAY NIGHT,

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

ONLY APPEARANCE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.00. TICKETS FOR SALE this morning, at Carpenter & Sheldon's Book Store, 220 Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner State and Madison-sts.; West Side Library, 220 West Madison-st., and Bell's Drug Store, 200 West Madison, cor. Sheldon-st.

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OF BROOKLYN,

WILL LECTURE IN THE

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,

ON THE SOUTH SIDE,

On Thursday Evening of Next Week, Dec. 12,

AND IN THE

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

ON THE WEST SIDE,

On Friday Evening, Dec. 13.

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved Seats, $1.00.

Reserved Seats can be obtained on Friday, Dec. 6, at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 220 Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner of State and Madison-sts.; and on the West Side at West Side Library, 220 West Madison-st., and at Bell's Drug Store, corner Madison and Sheldon-sts.

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MISS JANE COOMBS

AS LADY GAY SPANKER,

In Boucicault's Brilliant Comedy,

LONDON ASSURANCE.

MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

☞ Secure your seats. Next week, LADY OF LYONS.

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Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Scholarly Artist,

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, and every evening until further notice, production of Shakespeare's Tragedy,

HAMLET.

With new Scenery, Costumes, Decorations, and an Unexceptionable Cast. FRIDAY, Benefit of LAWRENCE BARRETT. Saturday, Grand BARRETT Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

MONDAY, Dec. 9, and every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first appearance of Hooley's new

Comedy Company

In Henry J. Byron's latest society comedy, entitled

PARTNERS FOR LIFE!

And an operatic Bagatelle.

☞ See small bills.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

LOOK AT THE GREAT COMBINATION. First week of the popular Comedian,

BILLY RICE.

The Enchanted Statue! Gorgeous Combination! A new and varied programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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LYDIA THOMPSON

And her entire BURLESQUE TROUPE. Monday evening, Dec. 9,

BLUE BEARD!

Introducing the entire company with all their wonderful specialties.

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Monday Evening, Dec. 9, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

MISS LELIA ELLIS,

The Fairy Star SAPPHO, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bliss, in their celebrated specialty.

THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Bobby Newcomb, Charley Howard, Miss Lula Delmay, Miss Mary Blake, and the Star Company in a New Bill, concluding with the Fairy Extravaganza entitled PRINCE AMABEL; OR, THE FAIRY ROSES.

NIXON'S.

MONDAY, Dec. 9.

LEO HUDSON,

The renowned equestrienne and dramatic artist, with her trained steed BLACK BESS, in the popular spectacular drama,

MAZEPPA,

With all its SENSATIONAL and THRILLING Effects.

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LECTURE BY

Rev. Dr. McGlynn,

(Of St. Stephen's Church, N. Y.)

At St. Patrick's Church,

Corner Adams and Desplaines-sts.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, 1872.

Subject: The Christian Priesthood. Tickets, 50 cents.

MARTINE'S HALL.

All-Saints' Entertainment,

At Martine's Hall, on Ada-st., between Madison and Washington, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, under auspices of All-Saints' (Episcopal) Church Ladies' Aid Society.

"BANQUET AND PROMENADE."

MUSIC FROM 8½ O'CLOCK.

Tickets (including Oyster Supper), for gentleman and lady, $2; single, $1. For sale by committeemen and members, also at the "Church Book Store," 246 Wabash-av., and at Burkitt & Sutton's, corner Madison and Sangamon-sts., and at the office in Martine's Hall.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO ARCHITECTS.

Designs for the Construction of a public building on the square bounded by Randolph, Clark, Washington, and LaSalle-sts., in the City of Chicago, to be used jointly by the County and City for a Court House and City Hall, will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works, in said city, until March 15, A. D. 1873.

In order to secure suitable designs, the County of Cook and the City of Chicago offer jointly the following premiums:

For the best design	$5,000
For the second best design	3,000
For the third best design	2,000

The Building Committees of the County Commissioners of Cook County, and the Common Council of the City of Chicago, and the Board of Public Works are to be the judges of the merits of the plans submitted.

A general description of the building and a schedule of the number and size of the various rooms required, have been prepared, and may be had on application to the Board of Public Works of said city.

Designs must be sealed and indorsed "Designs for the Court House and City Hall, Chicago," and addressed to "The Building Committees of the County of Cook, and of the City of Chicago."

BUILDING COMMITTEE of the County Commissioners of Cook County.
BUILDING COMMITTEE of the Common Council of the City of Chicago.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS of the City of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1872.

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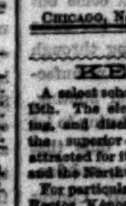
A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 13th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction, have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

SCALES.



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Stoves.

AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.

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DENNISON & CO., 24 South Canal-st.

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CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 2— Wabash-av.

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SHELDON & DAVIES, 128 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 168 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.

CRANE BROS. MFG CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

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COBURN

Medical Institute,

No. 136 West Madison-st., corner of Halsted-st., founded and conducted by DR. J. C. COBURN for the treatment of chronic and private diseases in both sexes.

DR. COBURN has three diplomas from the best Colleges in the world.

DR. COBURN has records to prove his extensive hospital practice, both private and public.

DR. COBURN has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago.

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The COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE is conceded by all to be of first importance and a blessing to the afflicted, where all who are in need of medical treatment for any disease of a private nature can call, and receive the most scientific and skilful treatment by a physician who is a regular graduate of first-class American as well as foreign Colleges. DR. COBURN'S reputation is Union-wide, and his Medical Institute is thronged with patients from all parts of the country for treatment.

Separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen, and no fees in Charge. No one is ever seen but the Doctor. His Books on Male and Female Diseases are sent free to two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is self-evident to all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. Bigelow the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutions of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in the journals, and in the mouths of his patients; there are not a thousand miles off, but are sounded at our doors. Nor are not dated a dozen years ago, but are now. Gentlemen in this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practising in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. They are his references.

Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address by sealed envelopes. Enclose two stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest separate parlors in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. F. Brooks,

Chicago, Ill., office 165 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, cures all Seminal Cancers, Ulcers, Wens, and Scirrhous Tumors, Sexual and Urinary diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature incident to the generative organs. A Treatise describing causes, symptoms, and effects, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free to any address. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays excepted.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber goods always on hand.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 492 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegrams.
SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegraphic News.
THIRD PAGE—Railway Charges: The Recent Decision of Judge Wood, of Kankakee—Paper and Ink: How to Preserve Valuable Documents from Destruction by Fire—General News Items—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Louisiana Imbroglio; Judge Blodgett on Scammon; Senator Oglesby and His Troubadour; Land Grants—Current News Items—Political Notes.
FIFTH PAGE—Cincinnati: Its Trade in 1871-2—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.
SEVENTH PAGE—An Optical Illusion; Or the Wrongs of Climax Across the Object Glass—The Law Courts—Personal Items—News for Policy Holders—Hyde Park Matters—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Kansas City Letter—Miscellaneous News Matters by Mail and Telegraph—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "London Assurance."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Blue Beard."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Hamlet."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lelia Ellis Ballad Opera Company.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Partners for Life." Operatic Bagatelle.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Leo Hudson as "Mazeppa."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE CURED BY USING Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Callaway's Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wasting of the Flesh, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when a remedy of this character, which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat, is manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 101 Kneeland-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.—18 YEARS AGO A FEW modest lines in a New York journal invited public attention to a new vegetable restorative, and solicited a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, biliousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and corrective treatment. In the quiet, unpretentious way, Plantation Bitters was introduced into the world. It was a success from the beginning. All that was claimed for it soon came to be confirmed, and antidote to malarious fever, was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sales of this article amounted to over one million bottles. A few years more, and the demand had swelled to five millions. The annual consumption of the bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of ten millions of bottles, and for every bottle sold a copy of the Illustrated Medical Annual, published by the proprietors at a cost of $150,000, is issued gratis.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 9, 1872.

Mr. Greeley's vacant place on the New York *Tribune* has been offered, "the best authority" has it, to Vice President Colfax.

Colored men were declared, by a recent decision of a Washington Court, to be entitled equally with white men to the accommodations of restaurants. This judgment has now been reversed, and the latest judicial contribution to civil rights is the doctrine that restaurant-keepers may choose their customers.

Stokes, the man who witnessed the lamented death of James Fisk, Jr., at the Grand Central Hotel, in New York, informs a newspaper reporter that his relations with the Mansfield woman were altogether proper, and such as the most fastidious taste would approve. Is it not cruel to keep this exemplary person in jail so long?

The Boston Relief Committee has $50,000 in hand, which will last them but ten or twelve days. Nearly 1,000 families are destitute; 1,800 men and 4,800 women thrown out of employment and seeking aid, and the Committee estimate that at least $100,000 more will be needed to continue their work. This, they say, Boston can easily supply.

Lerdo de Tejada has been permanently installed as President of Mexico, which, for the moment, is at peace. Porfirio Diaz, the leader of the revolutionists, has returned to the City of Mexico as a loyal citizen, and Romero, another insurgent chief, has betaken himself to agricultural pursuits. Tejada leaves the position of Chief Justice in the Supreme Court, and his place will be filled by election, as usual in Mexico.

In Germany, the District Reform bill has passed to a third reading in the Prussian Diet, and comes to a final vote to-day. French matters are quieter. Thiers and the Constitutional Committee of Thirty are in amicable conference, Gambetta and his fellow radicals maintain their golden silence, and President Thiers will make judicious concessions in the formation of his new Ministry to the different factions of the Assembly.

Mr. Havemeyer, the Mayor-elect of New York, has told the active politicians of that city who are after the offices he will have to give away that he considers himself indebted for his election, not to the Reform Committees and political associations, but to the people, and that he will award the positions within his gift to the men, without regard to their politics, who will best do the people's work.

The amount of money which the "Lake Shore Boys" (Horace F. Clarke, Augustus Schell, and James H. Banker), in conjunction with Jay Gould, captured in their recent buccaneering expedition on the Barbary coast of Wall street, is now set down at $3,000,000, of which that eminent Algerine corsair, Daniel Drew, furnished $1,250,000. It is believed that Captain Drew will not endow another Theological Seminary until he has a more successful cruise than the last one.

The decision of Judge Wood, of the Kankakee Circuit Court, declaring that the railway legislation of Illinois, and the clause of the new Constitution upon which it is based, are opposed to that clause of the United States Constitution which declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts," in so far as they are applied to railway charters granted prior to passage of such legislation, is published in another place. The argument of the Judge is a strong one, and will, we think, be sustained by the higher Courts, to which the case will be ultimately taken. At all events, it is worthy of careful examination by the newly-elected members of the Legislature and the public generally.

In the General Synod of the Reformed Church now in session at Cincinnati, during the debate on foreign missions, the Rev. M. Bausch stated that Senator Simon Cameron had placed at his disposal the appointment of Consul to the Feejee Islands; that the climate there was a delightful one, and at the proper time he would propose a man for the place. Candidates for the Consulship at the Feejee Islands will therefore take notice that Simon Cameron has already disposed of the place, and that it is to be given to such candidate of the Reformed Church as Mr. Bausch may designate.

The Reformed Church of the United States is holding a General Synod in Cincinnati, and on the eighth day made a decision upon a long-contested case of discipline and morals. The Rev. Mr. Knepper was minister at Orangeburg, Illinois, and was divorced from his wife for cause other than adultery. Shortly afterward he married a lady who had been divorced. He was tried by the Illinois Classis, deposed, and excommunicated; but the President of the Ohio Synod, in May, 1872, restored Mr. Knepper. The General Synod, by a vote of 38 to 32, voted that the reverend gentleman was properly deposed and excommunicated. So the doctrine of the Reformed Church upon this subject is now authoritatively declared.

The New York Senate is now investigating the condition of the Marine Court of New York City. One of the witnesses, Judge Spalding, testifies that Judge Curtis told him that "this Irish son of a b——" (meaning Judge Shea, one of his associates on the Bench), in rendering his decisions says 'I' instead of 'we.'" On another occasion Judge Curtis, referring to Judge Joachimsen, another of his associates, said, "I will put my knife into his pork,"—which is construed to mean that Judge Joachimsen is a hog. Judge Gross, another member of the Court, testified that Judge Curtis tried to influence his decision in a case in which he (Curtis) was personally interested. Altogether it is made to appear that Judge Curtis is fit to keep company with Judge Barnard as a blackguard, if not as a corruptionist.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet on Saturday, with less demand, but prices were well maintained in breadstuffs. Mess pork was dull, and 10@20c lower, closing at $11.50 cash, and $11.87½@11.90 seller March. Lard was active, but 5@10s per 100 lbs lower, at 7c cash, and 7⅞c seller March. Meats were a shade easier at 3½c for part salted shoulders, 5¾c for do short ribs, and 6c for do short clear. Green hams were active at 6¾c for 16 lbs averages. Highwines were more active and steady at 88½c per gallon. Dressed hogs were more active and lower at 3½@3¾c per lb. Flour was strong and more active. Wheat was less active, but averaged 1c higher, closing at $1.11¾ cash, and $1.13¾ seller January. Corn was quiet, but firm, at ⅛c advance, closing at 31c cash, and 33⅛c seller January. Oats were dull and easier, closing at 25¾c cash and seller January. Rye was quiet and steady at 60½c. Barley was more active, but 1c lower, at 60½@61c for No. 2, 61c for seller January, and 50½@51c for No. 3. Live hogs were dull and 5c lower than closing prices of yesterday, or 10c lower than Thursday, sales dragging at $3.60@3.85. The cattle and sheep markets were dull, without material change in values.

In the preparation of his answer to file in the suit brought by the Erie Railroad, Mr. Jay Gould summoned Mr. Barlow, the counsel and one of the Directors of the road. Mr. Gould's purpose was to prove that, in surrendering the control of the road with resigning the Presidency, he had received a complete release, which would be a bar to the present suit brought against him. Mr. Barlow's answers have scarcely justified Mr. Gould's expectations. He recounts in detail the conference with Mr. Gould at the time of the latter's surrender, so far as he can remember it. The final interview was between Mr. Gould and General Sickles, the latter representing Mr. Barlow. General Sickles came into the Board of Directors and announced that Mr. Gould had decided to surrender unconditionally, except making a demand for the privilege of resigning instead of being removed, and the settlement of some matters of cost with former attorneys. Mr. Barlow does not recall any direct release, written or verbal, such as Mr. Gould claims, and says that, in all their conversations concerning such release, he (Mr. Barlow) had insisted that it could only be granted after a satisfactory examination of the books. Such examination was only concluded just prior to the bringing of the suit. An interesting feature of Mr. Barlow's testimony is that which removes any impression that the suit was brought as an opposing element of the Northwestern corner, in which Mr. Gould was so largely interested, stating that the suit had been fully determined upon two weeks before the inauguration of the speculative movement in Northwestern.

In the debate in the House of Representatives upon the bill admitting building materials to be used in the burnt district of Boston free of duty, Mr. Dawes explained that it differed from the Chicago bill in that it included lumber among the free articles. Mr. Peters, of Maine, said that, though he represented a lumber district, he would not oppose the bill, and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, also said that he would not, in the interest of the lumber States, object, though he added "that, with the same propriety, manufactured goods, such as are produced in Massachusetts, might be admitted free of duty in Michigan." Mr. Conger is right, though, perhaps, the occasion for uttering his opinion was not timely. Lumber is made of the logs of felled trees; the latter are passed through a mill and come out lumber, a manufactured article. In the same way wool is clipped, and after passing through the dye-pot and the mill comes out manufactured cloth, blankets, flannels, and bunting. There was the same reason for refusing to let lumber come into Chicago free of duty that there was for refusing to let blankets, and flannels, and woollen goods generally. Mr. Conger and his associates from Michigan refused to let it have free lumber, and the Massachusetts people refused to let us have blankets; Mr. Conger now concedes free lumber to Boston, and Minnesota pretty strongly that his constituents ought to have free blankets. Much as we believe the tax on lumber ought to be repealed as a crual tax upon those who have to purchase it, we think the tax on blankets is even more outrageous. There is not a lumberman in Michigan who does not pay three cents tax on the blankets he uses for himself and his family to the one that he gets from the tax on lumber. If the two taxes were repealed, the people engaged in the lumber business, from the wood-cutter and log-driver to the wholesale merchant, would be large gainers.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

The country had reason to hope that it had heard the last of the revolutionary and disgusting political dishonesty in the reconstructed States. But the latest is perhaps the most disgraceful that has taken place yet. The election in Louisiana took place on Nov. 4. Political parties had been singularly divided; but, some time previous to the election, there was a union of Democrats, of Liberals, and of a large body of straight Republicans, in favor of a compromise ticket for State officers, the end sought being the defeat of Mr. Kellogg, a carpet-bagger, who had been foisted upon the Republican party as a candidate for Governor by what is called the Custom House faction in New Orleans. The opposing candidate was Mr. McEnnery, a native Louisianian, and a man of character and standing. By this arrangement, the State was also to get rid of Warmoth, the present carpet-bag Governor. The combination was successful. McEnnery was unquestionably elected Governor, as well as a majority of the candidates supported by the same party. The Governor, Secretary of State, and some other State officers constitute by law the Board to canvass the vote. A majority of this Board announced its purpose to reject the returns as made, whereupon Warmoth removed the man who held the office of Secretary of State, and appointed another person. The political complexion of the Board was thus changed. An appeal was made to the State Courts, and, pending that, Warmoth, as Governor, issued a proclamation certifying who had been elected members of the Legislature, and convening that body to meet on the 9th of December.

At this stage of the business, Kellogg applied to the United States Court for an injunction restraining and prohibiting the meeting of the Legislature, forbidding the persons elected to that body from claiming or exercising any of the duties thereof, and declaring the Board of Canvassers, as originally existing, to be the only persons competent to count and declare the result of the State election. The argument upon this application, judging by the reports, was a complete farce; the whole thing had evidently been prearranged, and the Judge granted the injunction as prayed by Mr. Kellogg. The Court then peremptorily adjourned for three days. The Board of Canvassers, who had everything arranged, declared the result, electing Kellogg, and a Kellogg ticket, and a Kellogg Legislature. We should have stated that, in granting the injunction to prevent the meeting of the Legislature, the Court authorized the Marshal to employ force, and, upon his requisition, United States troops were at once marched into the city and took possession of the State House, and of all the streets and approaches thereto.

The United States Marshal telegraphs to the authorities at Washington all the details of what he has done with as much complacency as if he were superintending strategic measures against a foreign enemy, and, in an official despatch, states that the Kellogg Board counted Kellogg and his friends in by including in the vote for them the votes of all the persons who by affidavit appeared to have been refused registration. When President Buchanan gravely informed Congress that the votes of all the people of Kansas who did not vote for or against the Lecompton Constitution ought to be considered in favor of that instrument, he was laughed at even by the most violent pro-slavery men. But for a Canvassing Board to count the names of 20,000 or more persons handed in as persons who had not voted, but would have voted under certain circumstances, and without any investigation as to the truth of the affidavits, or whether such persons actually existed or not, is a proceeding which we suppose is without precedent even in the many dishonest and disgraceful transactions of the reconstructed Governments.

It will strike the country as somewhat strange that the United States Court obtained jurisdiction at all in determining who were elected members of the Legislature of Louisiana, or who were entitled to count the votes and make proclamation of the result. The United States Election law,—which is of itself an enormous stretch of authority,—is confined to matters pertaining to the election of members of Congress. Even that law gives no jurisdiction to the Federal Courts except to appoint Supervisors; these Supervisors have no authority except in matters of counting the votes for members of Congress. The Federal Court has power to punish offences against the persons of the Supervisors; but the law gives no Federal Court, however remotely, any jurisdiction over the election returns of any State officers. The character of this proceeding can be best judged by bringing it home. We had an election for State officers here in November. The laws of this State provide that the returns made by the officers of elections shall be certified to certain designated officials, who shall open, canvass, and publish the same. It then provides a mode by which aggrieved persons may contest the election thus declared. Now, every man in Illinois knows that, upon the returns as made by the election officers, the official canvassers will declare that Richard J. Oglesby was elected Governor; that the other candidates on the same ticket were elected State officers, and that a large majority of members of the same party were elected to the Legislature. How would the people of Illinois relish the interposition of Judge Blodgett if he should issue an injunction forbidding Governor Oglesby, the other State officers, and the Legislature-elect from entering on their duties, and should direct that the canvassers should assume that 50,000 or 100,000 persons in the State who did not vote would have voted for Koerner and the opposing candidates; and that, therefore, these latter were duly elected, and that the United States Marshal should employ Federal troops to eject Oglesby and the Republican State officers and Legislature, and forcibly induct and protect the others in the Government of Illinois? Yet that is precisely what the United States Court in New Orleans has done, and to-day the defeated candidates take possession of the State House in New Orleans under the protection of Federal cannon and Federal bayonets.

In the attempt to get rid of Warmoth, it was hoped that Louisiana and the country would get rid of an unscrupulous and daring adventurer, but these recent transactions show that the State, through its Federal officers, including the Judiciary and its new carpet-bag Governor, Kellogg, has fallen into other hands no less disreputable, and is controlled by men every way as dishonest and disreputable as any other gang of political scoundrels that have infested the State.

JUDGE BLODGETT ON SCAMMON.

Some days ago, a meeting of the creditors of the Mutual Security Insurance Company (a bankrupt) passed resolutions asking the United States Court to cause the removal of the funds of the bankrupt from the Mechanics' National Bank, in which they were deposited, setting forth the reasons for their petition. These reasons were, briefly, that Mr. J. Y. Scammon owned a large interest in the Mechanics' National Bank, and, at the same time, was carrying on a legal controversy with the Mutual Security Insurance Company. The features of this controversy are well known. Mr. J. Y. Scammon was the Treasurer of the bankrupt Company, and held a large amount of its funds at the time of the fire. He has retained these funds as an offset to claims for losses on policies which he held as an individual, and refuses to pay the money over for the general benefit of the creditors and take his equitable dividend with the others. Mr. J. Y. Scammon is also a debtor of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, which holds his notes for a certain amount of unpaid stock, which he likewise refuses to pay. These were the grounds upon which the creditors asked that the funds of the bankrupt should be removed from Mr. Scammon's control.

Though Judge Blodgett has declined to enter the rule which the creditors asked, since the money is to be drawn out very shortly in due course of dividend, he pointedly condemns Mr. Scammon's conduct in the whole affair. "In other words," says Judge Blodgett, "I hardly think that Mr. Scammon ought to carry on a controversy with the funds of this bankrupt Insurance Company, which is, in effect, a contest with the creditors of that Company in the name of the Assignee." Subsequently, Judge Blodgett, in order to leave no doubt that Mr. Scammon is doing this, adds: "He (Mr. Scammon) would, of course, be benefited *pro tanto* by the deposit of funds in the bank, and to that extent he may be said to be benefited by the deposit of these funds to carry on the contest." He first points out the glaring impropriety of one man using another's funds for the purpose of fighting him. He then proceeds to show that this is exactly what Mr. Scammon is doing to the extent of his interest in the Mechanics' National Bank, where the funds of the Mutual Security (really belonging to the creditors) are deposited. The conclusion is, that Mr. Scammon is doing what the Court construes to be a dishonorable act.

There is one point which was not brought before Judge Blodgett's consideration. This is the failure of Mr. Scammon to pay the creditors of the Mutual Security any interest on their funds, which he is using to fight them. Mr. Scammon owns a banking institution known as the Marine Company, besides controlling the Mechanics' National Bank. According to popular construction, Mr. J. Y. Scammon, of the Mechanics' National, holds about the same relation to Mr. Jonathan Y. Scammon, of the Marine Company, as does Mr. J. Young Scammon, of Milwaukee, to Mr. Jonathan Young Scammon, of Chicago. These relations are too complicated to be susceptible of explanation, but the inference is that, while Mr. J. Y. Scammon, as a private banker, is a large borrower, at a high rate of interest, Mr. J. Young Scammon, as a stockholder in a National Bank, should scarcely have the use of the funds of bankrupt insurance companies for nothing. There is an additional reason why this should not be so, in the fact that other banks, of at least equal responsibility, which are not fighting their creditors, would willingly pay the interest on such deposits that the law authorizes.

Judge Blodgett may have been justified, in view of the approaching dividend, in refusing to enter the rule for the removal of the funds from the Mechanics' National Bank. But it is not probable that Mr. Scammon, who sets such great store upon his personal honor and probity, will further justify Judge Blodgett's pointed rebuke of his conduct by continuing to hold on to the Mutual Security funds while fighting the Company. It may be charitably presumed that Mr. Scammon did not know any better until Judge Blodgett informed him how disreputable the transaction really is.

SENATOR OGLESBY AND HIS TROUBADOUR.

Mr. Frank Lumbard, who supplied the Republican State Central Committee with flats, sharps, naturals, and other musical sinews of war during the recent campaign, and was Senator Richard J. Oglesby's Special Troubadour, is about to bring suit against the Committee to recover $600, which he claims to be the value of his musical services, as per contract. Considering that Rubinstein gets $10,000 per month, and has no country to save, Mr. Lumbard's claim of $600 for four months is a modest one, especially in view of the fact that he had the National, State, and Municipal candidates to elect, and the whole country, including Illinois and Chicago, to save. Mr. Lumbard, we believe, does not fix these damages from a critical standpoint. If he had, he could barely have expected the conventional one cent damages which juries are accustomed sometimes to find. He does not urge the plea of economy. An organ-grinder would have been cheaper and more convenient, a better traveller, less expensive in food and drink, and quite as inspiring; as most of the organs have quite as many tunes and much better ones than Mr. Lumbard's campaign repertoire. He claims the money on high patriotic grounds, assuming that but for his quavers and semi-quavers, and demi-semi-quavers, and the chromatics of "Old Shady" and "The Little Brown Jug," Chicago, Cook County, and Illinois would have been lost to the Administration, and the country would have gone to ruin. We believe that, in this case, Lumbard should have his money, and if Senator Oglesby, unlike Republics, is truly grateful, he will pay for his musician's notes in notes of the realm, and pay it *prestissimo*, and thus resolve Mr. Lumbard from the minor to the major key at once, and send him off on a *scherzo* of ecstacy. The Troubadours have always been faithful to their masters. When Richard pined in a prison in the Holy Land, faithful Blondel travelled the world over with his lute, singing the King's favorite song in every village and valley, and upon every hill and mountain top, until he found his royal master. Was the master ungrateful to the Troubadour? Richard lavished honors and fortune upon Blondel. What is Senator Oglesby doing for his Troubadour, who travelled the whole State over from Bridgeport even into Egypt, with his valise and his upper register, warbling his bird-like melodies and chanting paeans of victory? Those who dance should pay the fiddler, and this neglect of one who has sung so conscientously for his native land and Senator Oglesby is simply cruel. We urge Mr. Lumbard, therefore, to prosecute his suit to the hilt*er* and. Let him produce experts to fix the value of song as applied to the salvation of the country. Let him sing to the jury all the songs which he sang during the campaign, provided it is a patient and robust panel. Let him practically show that music hath charms to soothe the savage, to rend an oak and split a cabbage. Let him show that the man who hath no music in his soul is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils. Let him bring in the doctors and professors of music to explain the subtle powers of their favorite art, and the mysterious connection between dotted sixteenths and political convictions, and show how a cadenza may influence a canvass, or a slight halt at a bar determine the position of a candidate. Should he make such a vigorous appeal and lose his case, thereby securing the banishment of this timeful Troubadour from politics, it would be a mournful result. Should he win it, it would be significant, as showing that there is still a taste for high art among us, and would open new fields of enterprise for political warblers and patriotic screamers.

LAND GRANTS.

Mr. George W. Julian has written a letter to the New York *Tribune*, suggesting some legislation which, he believes, should be made by the present Congress in order to give a lasting and practical effect to the spirit of our Homestead laws. Mr. Julian's prominent and useful identification with Homestead legislation while a member of Congress, and the devotion which he has exhibited to the proper bestowal of public lands at all times, entitles him to an attentive hearing on this subject. He makes the point that, in regard to the further grants of public lands to railway corporations, every convention of the people held prior to the late election, joined in opposition to the practice. The National Labor Reform Convention, held at Columbus, was the first to take this ground, and its example was imitated by the National Temperance Convention, the National Convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. There is no subject of National importance, therefore, in which the policy of all parties is so explicitly determined. Mr. Julian thinks that there are four things to be done: 1. That every bill introduced into the present session of Congress granting lands to National corporations, or for other special purposes, should be incontinently tabled, as the most direct means of attesting Congressional respect for the popular will. 2. There should be legislation embodying more clearly than now the principle that lands fit for agriculture shall be disposed of to none other than actual settlers, as the only means to prevent monopoly of the most valuable lands for speculative purposes. 3. That such selection and actual settlement shall be regarded as a contract between the Government and the settler,—a vested right of property in the latter, of which he can only be divested by a failure to comply with the conditions of his title. Under the present construction of the law, the settler may be dispossessed at any time prior to the final payment, and his improvements confiscated. 4. That, when any tribe of Indians shall desire to part with their lands, they shall be conveyed directly to the United States, instead of being sold to some monopolist, Indian ring, or railway company. With the exception of the last proposition, the constitutional legality of which may be called into question, Mr. Julian's suggestions are all in the interest of the true policy with regard to our public lands.

THE DIAMOND SWINDLE.

The official report of Clarence King, United States Geologist, to the Board of Directors of the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company, and the supplementary report of the mining expert, Henry Janin, to the Trustees of the same Company, fully and completely disclose the details of the great diamond swindle in California. The developments made by Mr. King, by Janin, who was completely duped, and by the confessions of one or two of those prominently engaged in the swindle, show it to have been one of the most ingenious and bare-faced frauds of modern times, and, if not as successful, fully as skilfully arranged, as the recent colossal bank swindle perpetrated by Spitzeder, the Bavarian actress. The first discovery, as alleged, was made by Philip Arnold, who, shortly after, in company with one Slack, appeared in San Francisco, with several rough diamonds, which they alleged they had found in a certain locality which was literally blazing with precious gems. They offered to guide any one to the spot, and gradually interested the moneyed men of San Francisco in the project. Among others, William C. Ralston, the Cashier of the Bank of California and a heavy capitalist, was induced to send Janin, who is a mining engineer and expert, to investigate the discovery. Janin prospected the diamond fields under the supervision of Arnold, and found about $20,000 worth of gems, and, upon this prospect, he returned to San Francisco and made a glowingly favorable report. The excitement became intense, and, upon the strength of it, Arnold made a contract with Mr. Harpending, of San Francisco, for the sale of the discovery, and Harpending transferred an interest in that contract to William M. Lent, of the same city. The first payment to Arnold was $100,000. The property then underwent various subdivisions, the bulk of it being held by Lent, who paid about $350,000. Other interests were sold out to various parties, so that the result was, that Arnold and his confederates netted about $650,000. The purchasers at once organized the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The leading stockholders were W. C. Ralston, Milton S. Latham, Albert Ganse, Lewis Sloss, George D. Roberts, Maurice Dore, William M. Lent, A. Harpending, and D. D. Colton, of San Francisco; and S. L. M. Barlow and George B. McClellan, of New York. The stock, however, was not put upon the market. It was taken at the rate of $40 per share, with the direct understanding that the stock should remain in the hands of W. C. Ralston, and should not be sold or put upon the market until the value of the property should be fully ascertained.

In order to make assurance doubly sure, Mr. Clarence King, United States Geologist, was requested to make a careful survey of the Arizona diamond fields. He has done so, and made his report, which has just been published, showing that the whole affair, from first to last, has been a huge and ingenious swindle. His suspicions were aroused in the second day's work, and he at once made an exhaustive series of prospects, applying all the geological tests known to science, the results of which he sums up as follows:

1. That the gems exist in positions where nature alone could never have placed them.
2. That they do not exist where, had the occurrence been genuine, the inevitable laws of nature must have carried them.
3. Finally, that some designing hand has "salted" them with deliberate fraudulent intent.
4. Furthermore, this is the work of no common swindler, but of one who has known enough to select a spot where every geological parallel added a fresh probability of honesty.

Immediately after deciding that the diamond discovery was a fraud, Mr. King announced the fact to Mr. Janin, who was still convinced of the genuineness of the discovery. Janin at once set out for a second exploration of the fields, examined all the points tested by Mr. King, and made numerous analytical tests, which satisfied him that Mr. King was right in his conclusions, that the ground was not only not diamond-bearing, but absolutely worthless in any respect, as connected with the production of gems, and that he had been the victim to a fraud. Mr. Janin says in his report:

In company with General Colton I repeated the tests made by me on the occasion of my first visit, at points a third of a mile distant from the "discovery" point, where I had previously found, as reported, diamonds and rubies. Innumerable tests showed the gravel to be absolutely barren, showing that the gems found were placed in the various samples of gravel taken between the time they were collected and the time they were washed. These tests were made in company with one of the original and supposed discoverers. We had no sleeves with which one man may make his tests alone and unassisted, and were obliged to make the test by the slow and laborious process of digging the gravel, packing the same on horseback to water, and there washing it in gold pans. Under these conditions, assistance became necessary. Along these outside lines he found as before several ant-hills with rubies on their sides. One was found similarly prepared, which I had never before seen. Careful and thorough tests from the extreme bottom of these hills, and from the ground around them, showed the ground to be absolutely barren, and proves that the rubies on them were fraudulently placed there, with the expectation that these points, being on the line of survey, would be examined, with the correct calculation that the occurrence of gems under such conditions would be considered proof conclusive that the occurrence was a natural one.

These two reports have pricked the bubble, and the case is now in the hands of the Grand Jury for investigation. A more patient, ingenious, and bold swindle has never been concocted in this country. Every element of the plot was calculated to deceive. The spot selected for the "salting" of the gems was geologically favorable. The Company which was organized was composed of gentlemen of wealth and respectability, who would not knowingly lend their names to a fraud. The originators of the plot did not sell out until the locality had been reported upon by experts employed by the purchasers. The people of California may well thank Mr. King that they have been saved from a great financial calamity. The San Francisco *Chronicle* asserts that it was the intention to have put one hundred and eighty millions of diamond stock on the market, and, had it not been for Mr. King's discovery, and his honesty and fearlessness in announcing it, five long months—December to May—would have elapsed before the exposure could have been made. During that time, with capitalists and millionaires to aid the scheme, and brokers to inflate the market, the stock would have risen to high figures, the popular excitement would have reached fever-heat, and every man, woman, and child, not only in California, but the whole country, would have been eager to invest in diamond stock. It is the province of the Grand Jury to find who are the thieves in this operation, the confederates behind Arnold and Slack who had the means to purchase the rough gems in London and the knowledge to instruct these two men where to "salt" them. The scheme has occupied two years in consummation, and large sums of money have been expended, showing that there have been parties of great wealth concerned in it. If ever there was a swindle which called for thorough and patient investigation, and for the summary action of courts and juries, it is this. The fact that the only losers are those who bought out the discovery, and a few San Francisco capitalists who invested in the stock, does not affect the criminality of the swindlers, nor diminish the necessity for a thorough investigation and the prompt and rigorous punishment of the swindlers.

POLITICAL.

The list of contested seats in the Forty-third Congress promises to be a long one, and will include, to begin with, the entire delegations of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, twelve in all; and, from Indiana, one; Georgia, two; Maryland, one; Virginia, one; West Virginia, two. The West Virginia contest will be further muddled if the Legislature of that State should, as is proposed, set aside both the August and October elections of Congressmen, and order a new election.

—There will be a special election, the 24th inst., in the Erie (Pa.) District, for a Congressman to serve out the short term, *vice* Mercur, resigned.

—The Commissioners to propose amendments to the Constitution of New York met at Albany, 4th, and elected Robert H. Pruyn, President, and Hiram Calkins, Clerk; and have since adjourned to the first Wednesday in January. The Albany *Journal* says:

The Constitutional Commission enters upon its work under many favorable circumstances. It is well organized and officered. It is a small body, and the better calculated on this account for prompt and efficient work. It is largely composed of practical and experienced men, familiar with the principles of government and with the polity of our State. It will have less temptation than some previous bodies to prolix discussion, and, in its non-partisan character, will find something of a safeguard against mere political designs.

—The voice of the public press of Georgia is for General John B. Gordon for United States Senator.

—Greeley's vote is 11,398 over Grant, in Kentucky, by the official proclamation.

—The demand for the impeachment of Governor Davis, of Texas, continues. His newspaper organs are defiant.

—Charles D. Jacob, brother of the West Virginia Governor, and a prime mover in the O'Conor Convention, was last week elected Mayor of Louisville, Ky., by 9,747 votes, against 391 scattering. This unanimity is due, we presume, to the fact that Jacob only, of all the available candidates, was eligible.

—In the United States Court of Judge Durell, at New Orleans, Mr. James B. Beckwith, the United States District Attorney, arguing for a bench-order against Governor Warmoth, asserted that, under the changes which had been made in our Constitution and in our frame of Government, the States of this Union had been reduced to mere municipalities, subject in all things to the power, control, and disposition of the Federal Government.

—Charles J. Jenkins, the recipient of two votes in the Electoral College for President of the United States, was Governor of Georgia under the Johnson reconstruction of 1865.

—The vote of West Virginia for President, is 62,456, being 20,477 less than in August on the New Constitution.

—The vote of Kansas for President in November was 99,888, and for State officers 101,650.

—As several organs of the Administration have taken occasion to censure Mr. Sumner's resolution offered in the Senate, last week, Hartford (Ct.) *Times* says:

In 1863 General McClellan asked permission to subscribe upon the Banners of his army the names of battles if had won. Senator Sumner then offered resolutions opposing this request, and spoke in addition to the idea of emblazoning victories over the people, and perpetuating the memory of battles with the blood of citizens of the United States alone. Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, in his autobiography, alluded to this patriotic stand of Senator Sumner, and approved of it. General McClellan was not granted. So it appears from the record that Senator Sumner has from the first acted from principle in this matter, and his present views are not, nor do they arise from "personal" considerations.

—The October elections will hereafter be shorn of much of their significance in Presidential years, and are likely to be abolished altogether, since the apportionment act of Congress provides for the uniform election of Representatives and Delegates, in all States and Territories, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every second year, beginning in 1874.

—The total vote of California, for President, is only 94,788, against 120,101 for Governor a year ago, and 108,680 for President in 1868. It is estimated that in San Francisco alone no less than 4,000 voters remained away from the polls.

—The Iowa Legislature meets, Jan. 13, for a journed session for thirty days, to revise the Code, and nothing else, unless by unanimous consent. Such, at least, was the order of the last session; but one of our Iowa exchanges says:

This resolution we pronounced at the time a humbug, knowing full well that the power that made it could unmake it. There is scarcely a question that the Legislature will rescind this resolution, and enter on a career of legislation that may extend over a couple of months.

—The papers are generally making out that Mr. Greeley carried but six States, having carried seven, viz.: Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. In Louisiana his majority was 9,157. The fact is, that, in order to defeat the Liberal State and county ticket, the Custom House faction, in trying the swindle of throwing the vote of New Orleans out, does not, even if successful, what we think it will not be, alter the fact that the people in seven States voted for him, and it is the truth of history requires us to state, and it will be so written down.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

HEPWORTH.

His Installation as Pastor of an Independent Church.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1872.

The installation of the Rev. George H. Hepworth took place last evening at the New Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street. The exercises indicated a desire for union in spirit and a more cordial sympathy among differing denominations, most auspicious to the Christian cause. Since Mr. Hepworth's exodus, he has been building up a church independent of all sectarian connections, under the name of the Church of the Disciples. They are now building a house of worship on Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, and this winter hold their services in Steinway Hall. Many young people have rallied around this new leader in the evangelical ranks, and the church displays a fresh vigorous life and a spirit of enterprise and liberality guaranteeing the success in the future.

Yesterday, at 3 p. m., a council representing various leading denominations assembled in charge of the Brick Church, to examine the Articles of Faith, Standing Rules, etc., of the church, and the doctrinal rules held by the pastor. The result was entirely satisfactory. The interest in the long list of distinguished clergymen present were the following:

The Rev. James McCosh, D. D., the Rev. William Ormiston, D. D.; the Rev. William J. Budington, D. D.; the Rev. William M. Paxton, D. D.; the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.; the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.; the Rev. C. I. Foss, D. D.; the Rev. L. Smith Hoxie; Rev. A. H. Clapp, D. D.—Presbyterians, Methodists,

resolution offered in the Senate, last week, Hartford (Ct.) *Times* says:

In 1862 General McClellan asked permission to ascribe upon the banners of his army the names of the battles it had won. Senator Sumner then introduced resolutions opposing this request, and spoke in opposition to the idea of emblazoning victories over one people, and perpetuating the memory of battles in which the blood of citizens of the United States alone was shed. Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, in his autobiography, alluded to this patriotic stand of Senator Sumner, and approved of it. General McClellan's request was not granted. So it appears from the record that Senator Sumner has from the first acted from principle in this matter, and his present views are not those of the Senator or they arise from "personal" considerations.

—The October elections will hereafter be shorn of much of their significance in Presidential years, and are likely to be abolished altogether, since the apportionment act of Congress provides for the uniform election of Representatives and Delegates, in all States and Territories, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every second year, beginning in 1874.

—The total vote of California, for President, is only 94,788, against 120,101 for Governor, a year ago, and 108,660 for President in 1868. It is estimated that in San Francisco alone not less than 4,000 voters remained away from the polls.

—The Iowa Legislature meets, Jan. 15, to adjourned session for thirty days, to consider the Code, and nothing else, unless by unanimous consent. Such, at least, was the order at the last session; but one of our Iowa exchanges says:

This resolution we pronounced at the time as mere buncombe, knowing full well that the power that made it could unmake it. There is already indications that the Legislature will rescind this resolution, and enter on a career of legislation that may extend over a couple of months.

—The papers are generally making record that Mr. Greeley carried but six States. He carried seven, viz.: Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. In Louisiana his majority was 9,157. The fact that, in order to defeat the Liberal State and county ticket, the Custom House faction were trying the swindle of tarowing the vote of New Orleans out, does not, even if successful, which we think it will not be, alter the fact. The people in seven States voted for him. This the truth of history requires us to state, and it will be so written down.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

HEPWORTH.

His Installation as Pastor of an Independent Church.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1872.

The installation of the Rev. George H. Hepworth took place last evening at the Brick Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street. The exercises indicated a close union in spirit and a more cordial sympathy among differing denominations, most auspicious to the Christian cause. Since Mr. Hepworth's exodus, he has been building up a church independent of all sectarian connections, under the name of the Church of the Disciples. They are building a house of worship on Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, and this winter hold their services in Steinway Hall. Many young people have rallied around this new leader in the evangelical ranks, and the church displays a freshness of vigor and a spirit of enterprise and liberality guaranteeing its success in the future.

Yesterday, at 2 p. m., a council representing various leading denominations assembled in the chapel of the Brick Church, to examine the Articles of Faith, Standing Rules, &c., of the church, and the doctrinal rules held by the pastor. The result was entirely satisfactory. Prominent in the long list of distinguished clergymen present were the following:

Rev. James McCosh, D. D., the Rev. William Ormiston, D. D.; the Rev. William I. Budington, D. D.; the Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D.; the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.; the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.; the Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D.; the Rev. L. Smith Hobart; the Rev. A. H. Clapp, D. D.—Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and Reformed.

Before the opening of the evening exercises, an immense crowd thronged the church, filling every available space. The pulpit, altar, and communion-table were tastefully adorned with flowers. The Rev. William I. Budington, as Moderator of the Council, conducted the exercises.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Martin offered the introductory prayer. After singing and the reading of appropriate selections from Scripture by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, D. D., a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, Jr., from Romans i. 15 and 16. The condition of Rome at the time of Paul was most eloquently described, and the influence of military power contrasted with the apparent weakness of the Gospel. But Paul knew its real strength when he uttered the words of the text. And the Gospel, he said, was a power to-day. It has trodden away with gladiatorial conquests, piracy, slavery, and it has rendered impossible such a state of society as formerly existed.

"Rock of Ages" was then sung with earnest participation by the congregation; after which Dr. Budington fervently offered the Prayer of Installation. Then followed one of the most interesting and touching features of the exercises,—the charge to the pastor by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. In few words, full of pathos and earnestness, he gave Mr. Hepworth a friendly greeting, and exhorted him to preach the Gospel of Christ plainly and fearlessly. The Rev. Dr. William Taylor then extended to the pastor the right hand of fellowship, on the part of the denominations represented in the Council, and, he trusted, of the whole country as well; also of the flock he is now feeding.

The exercises were closed, with the exception of singing and the benediction, by a few happy suggestions, as a charge to the people, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. He bade them not let the pastor be the whole force of the church; not to grow proud and fastidious in self-sufficiency, and, lastly, not to let the fervor of their youth abate in age and prosperity.

The hearty fellowship extended by so many sects to this new champion of Evangelical truth, and the fact that the charge to the pastor was delivered by an Episcopal minister, are most significant indications, and herald a still further levelling of sectarian barriers among a Christian people. H. M. G.

THE BEERS FARM TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Inquest on the Body of Frank Brandt—The Testimony Conflicting and Unsatisfactory—Verdict, "Accidental Shooting"—Release of the Prisoners.

The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at the Fourth Precinct (Bridgeport) Station, on the body of Frank Brandt, the lad who was shot and shot himself, on the Beers farm, Saturday afternoon. An account of the occurrence was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The testimony was very conflicting, two witnesses telling one story, another an entirely different one, and the remaining witness agreeing with neither of the others. Jenny Beers, 9 years old, said she saw four boys near her father's house, the largest of whom having a gun, which he pointed at one of the others, and discharged it. The lad at which the weapon was aimed fell over, and his companions ran away. Emily McNulty saw the gun pointed but did not witness the shooting. She was not able to recognize any of the boys. Frank Herman, aged 14, who was present when Brandt was killed, testified that Fred Goppelschrader shot at a rabbit in its hole, and that but one barrel of the gun would go off. Fred then snapped several caps, all the while pointing the gun at Brandt, who told him not to do so, and dodged so as to get out of line. The weapon subsequently discharged, and the shot struck Brandt in the head and killed him. The boys had had no quarrel. Fred was sworn and asserted that Brandt snapped the caps, and put his mouth to the barrel and commenced blowing in it. When he took his mouth away, the gun went off and he was killed. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and the three lads, Fred and Ferdinand Goppelschrader, and Frank Herman, who were in custody, were released.

Fine Arts—Chicago Again at the Head!

The public will be interested to know that the elegantly carved silver cases and offices in N. Mason & Co.'s new store, pronounced by connoisseurs as surpassing anything of the kind in the world, were manufactured in this city by A. H. Andrews & Co. The firm are now occupying their spacious new quarters, and are prepared to do the most elaborate office fitting, including Marquetry flooring. Samples may be seen at their warerooms, 119 State street.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Thos. L. Stewart, a local reporter, lately connected with the Journal here, and formerly from Toronto and Chicago, was found dead on the corner of Second and Pine streets, early this morning. The cause of his death is unknown.

Mr. Stewart was on the local staff of the Chicago *Time* for several months, and was subsequently employed as an assistant by a leading sporting firm in that city. He was about 26 years of age, and unmarried.

Special to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 6, 1872.

The papers here will to-morrow publish [illegible] of the report of Colonel Sidney D. [illegible], Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, from advance proofs of the same. It contains 128 octavo pages, closely [illegible] a large portion of whose contents are tabular statements of the trade of the city. It [illegible] from the history of the commerce of Cincinnati from the year ending Aug. 31, 1872, so far as such a report can give it. In the tables of imports and exports in this report, no account has been taken of goods which have passed through the city in transit. Only the actual, *bona fide* trade of the city has been considered. This fact must be noted in examining the figures for purposes of comparison.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The following table shows the estimated value of receipts and shipments in Cincinnati for the last nine years. It exhibits a singular similarity of figures from year to year. The advantage in point of trade seems to be with the years 1873-4:

Years.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1872.....	$200,795,837	$193,790,811
1871.....	207,552,297	201,630,054
1870.....	263,093,786	203,820,097
1869.....	235,961,720	192,720,513
1868.....	205,263,948	144,362,136
1867.....	283,927,963	163,084,320
1866.....	312,976,005	193,517,600
1865.....	265,796,219	179,846,457
1864.....	271,546,608	200,607,040

The Superintendent in his report, apropos of receipts and shipments, says:

It must be remembered, however, that the publish[illegible] of imports and exports comprise the entire trade of the city. These lists embrace the principal [illegible] which are received at and shipped from this [illegible] by river, railroad, and canal; but much remains [illegible] by river, railroad, and canal; but much remains [illegible] a considerable aggregate of less important articles to make. It is borne in mind that many [illegible] important manufacturing establishments are located [illegible] in the city limits, and do not, by any means, ship [illegible] all their products in this city. Again, this statement [illegible] does not intrinsically embrace raw materials which do not come to the city of Cincinnati, and are not found in the published lists. The quantity of corn received by the principal lines, from the very nature of the case, cannot be more than approximated. The whiskey, a [illegible] part of the bags, and a few other articles arriving by wagons, find their way into the tables, but, in the aggregate, large quantities of grain, potatoes, apples, [illegible], cerne in this way, and do not go to swell the published business of the city. Considerable quantities of goods are sold here that are shipped directly from the seaboard or the places of manufacture, to the houses [illegible] This is a growing feature of our business, and, though it is a legitimate part of the city's trade it does not usually appear. A system will be devised to meet this want, but under the old modes, [illegible] transactions are almost unknown in the [illegible].

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS, FINANCES, ETC.

The invoice value of foreign imports made under the act of Congress of July 14, 1870, into Cincinnati, during 1872, was $1,668,064,—an increase of $570,607 over direct importations during the year 1872.

The report says of real estate transactions, that they present no special features, except that they have not been at all speculative. The city finances, it says, never exhibited more stability and strength. In March last, after three months of full supply, the money market became, contrary to its habit for this month, stringent; but private capital stepped forward promptly and relieved it from absolute oppressiveness. This stringency, which continued through the summer months, is attributed to changes than usual draft by emigration upon the money supply of Cincinnati "for investment in the

LANDS OF THE NORTHWEST AND WEST,

and for the production of crops in the South." The effect of this was to check speculations on the one hand, and to invite foreign capital on the other. Money ranged at from 8 to 10 per cent interest, with occasional call loans at 7 per cent; while domestic exchange occasionally ruled 1-10 premium, but, as a rule, sold at par, and was bought at from 1-20 to 1-10 discount. By a report of the manager of the Clearing House Association, it appears that the banking capital during the year has been unchanged, and remains as follows:

Capital of five National Banks.....	$4,000,000
Capital of twelve private banks.....	2,389,000
Total bank capital of the Clearing House Association.....	$6,389,000

Two private banking houses are outside of this Association, besides, quite a number of stock-brokers are not included in the above statement.

INTERESTING FEATURES

of the report are showings of the state of the trade in certain articles. In the article of butter, the receipts and shipments were as great twenty years ago as to-day. Then, the candle business has materially decreased since 1862, and in 1872 it was less than in any year since 1865. The soap exportation, 152,245 boxes, has grown steadily since 1868, when it was 105,358 boxes. In 1858 the receipts and shipments of cattle were respectively 20,560 and 17,115 head, and this, by a steady uniform growth, has reached in 1872, receipts 169,855 head, shipments, 76,866 head. In the corresponding years, the receipts of sheep have grown from 17,896 head to 187,552 head, and the shipments from 4,363 to 68,541 head. Receipts of cotton in 1872 were 122,128 bales, against 220,411 bales in 1871,—quite a falling off.

DRY GOODS.

The report says that, with the exception of two former years, the receipts of dry goods and general merchandise have been the largest in the history of the city. It says that, leaving out of the account the retail trade, which was very large, and retail houses that do a jobbing business, the aggregate sales of dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, notions, &c., by jobbers, amount to $26,351,000. This is the business of 8 jobbing firms, and it has been ascertained with great care.

GRAIN.

In the matter of grain, Cincinnati is largely a consumptive and very little an exchange market. The consumption of all kinds of grain has steadily increased for many years, especially in barley, which in 1872 was 1,177,906 bushels, against 928,894 bushels in 1862; which is pretty fair exponent of the increase of the beer business in that time.

THE IRON TRADE

is a big thing, and presents features of marked interest, both in regard to its increase in the means of reducing ores and exchange, and in the demand for iron for purposes of consumption in manufactures. The stove-manufacturers have added much to this demand for consumption, on account of a marked extension of their facility

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

We are at last able to say that there is a slight though unquestionable, let up in the stringency in the local money market. Some of the banks are unable to make any increase in their accommodations to customers yet, but the majority say to-day that money is a little easier, and that they are increasing their advances to regular customers accordingly. While the circumstances of low prices for crops, high charges for freights, and unusual liabilities for building, forbid the hope of what may be called an "easy money market" in Chicago this winter, it is at least some satisfaction to note the fact that what change there is, is in that direction. There is an immense number of hogs and cattle in the country to come forward yet, and when these have come in and been sent East, they will leave a balance of credit in bank here and in the country that will greatly alleviate the stringency.

The banks are, of course, not able to take but a portion of the prime business paper offered them and a great deal is still offered in the open market, at 1½ per cent per month. The Comptroller of the Currency mentioned in his report, that the Chicago banks make 12 per cent net per annum, while those of other cities make at most but 10. This, together with the amount of good business paper offered in the open market, and the rates obtained for money on it, shows the necessity mentioned from time to time in THE TRIBUNE for more bank capital to do the increasing business of Chicago.

The supply of New York exchange has increased within the week, but the demand has increased in greater proportion. Sales were made between banks to-day at 50c and 75c per $1,000 premium, and some banks shipped currency to New York.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Dec. 7 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,506,758.32	$311,926.16
Tuesday	3,804,417.46	301,417.45
Wednesday	3,839,636.42	291,116.02
Thursday	3,692,373.19	217,256.79
Friday	3,822,379.87	308,867.04
Saturday	3,651,307.45	318,385.44
Total	$22,316,861.73	$1,749,168.85
Corres. week last year	17,861,282.52	1,820,823.40

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
Merchants' National Bank	170	....
German National Bank	125	....
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	....
City National Bank	145	....
Cook County National Bank	107	110
National Bank of Illinois	109	111
National Bank of Commerce	100	....
Chicago City Railway	....	165
West Division Railway	....	190
North Division Railway	....	105
Pullman Palace Car	110	112
Babcock Extinguisher	....	85
Elgin Watch Company	105	110
Chamber of Commerce	....	100
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	100	102½
Traders' Insurance Company	....	100

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec 7.—Gold sold at 113⅛, 112⅞, 113⅛, and closed at 113⅛@113⅛. Loans were from ⅛ to flat, then to ⅛ per cent for use. Daily clearings, $31,000,000.

Specie shipments for the week, $689,831.

The money market was active and close early in the day at ⅛ per diem. In the afternoon the rates of interest declined from ⅛ per diem to 7 per cent gold per annum. The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows a net loss of $1,281,675 in legal reserve. The banks now hold only $1,463,475 above the 25 per cent required.

Governments were steady, but on the second call prices fell off about ⅛ per cent, and closed quiet.

State bonds dull and steady.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $59,000 interest and $31,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Telegrams from Washington, this afternoon, state that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury says Secretary Boutwell will proceed to negotiate the remainder of the 5 per cents in a short time on the same basis as heretofore.

The Chatham Bank has given notice to the Associated Banks that it will no longer redeem the checks of the Mutual Bank through the Clearing House.

The stock market opened steady. The leading feature was sharp decline in Pacific Mail from 81¼ to 79⅞, which had a slight influence on the remainder of the list. The decline was soon recovered. Pacific Mail reached 81¼. Rock Island rising simultaneously from 113⅛ to 113⅞; Erie from 52 to 53⅛; C., C. & I. C. from 34¼ to 35; St. Paul common from 53⅛ to 53⅞; and Western Union from 76¾ to 77⅛. The advance in the balance of the list was only ⅛ to ¾ per cent. At 1 o'clock, the market weakened to the extent of ⅛@⅜, and improved at the close, when, in many cases, the best figures of the day were current.

Sterling 108½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅜	Coupons, '67	117
5-20s of '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	113⅛	New 5s	110⅛
Coupons, '65	113⅛	10-40s	109⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	116	Currency 6s	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	71½	North Carolinas, old	34½
Tennessees, new	71½	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	106	St. Paul pfd	75⅛
W. U. Tel.	77	Wabash	69⅛
Quicksilver	42	Wabash pfd	83⅛
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	92½
Wells Fargo	88	Terre Haute	15
American Express	70⅛	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex.	80⅛	Chicago & Alton	111½
Pacific Mail	79⅞	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	95⅞	O. & M.	46⅛
Erie	52⅞	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	
Harlem	117	Lake Shore	93⅛
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	34½
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	126
Pittsburgh	87½	Un. Pacific stocks	37⅛
Northwestern	87	U. P. bonds	83⅛
N. W. pfd	90	Cen. Pacific bonds	101⅛
Rock Island	113⅛	Del., Lac & W.	94
N. J. Cen	102½	B., H. & Erie	8
St. Paul	53⅛		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	8,904	4,520	7,193	5,149
Wheat, bu	45,350	19,760	8,678	4,559
Corn, bu	41,405	103,018	1,830	11,208
Oats, bu	21,100	28,765	7,275	6,435
Rye, bu	2,439	3,134	....	2,826
Barley, bu	20,160	11,735	9,179	10,626
Grass seed, lbs	40,800	48,460	29,700	3,160
Flax seed, lbs	48,600	4,760	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	74,000	55,080	24,710	2,000
Cured meats, lbs	166,930	29,130	1626,718	1313,908
Beef, brls	....	....	300	130
Pork, brls	78	....	1,650	630
Lard, lbs	23,460	132,478	697,960	418,032
Tallow, lbs	23,605	28,000	23,606	40,200
Butter, lbs	78,119	42,139	29,549	28,130
Dressed hogs, No.	534	880	196	978
Live hogs, No.	23,637	23,638	4,494	1,707
Cattle, No.	1,763	687	1,416	894
Sheep, No.	209	35	372	....
Hides, lbs	159,393	165,047	140,716	267,150
Highwines, brls	386	444	805	318
Wool, lbs	296,836	19,870	218,930	58,305
Potatoes, bu	2,550	2,551	....	....
Lumber, m feet	853	1,435	1,234	610
Shingles, m	640	460	1,095	68
Lath, m	50	25	43	96
Salt, brls	2,126	....	1,808	2,909

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,543 bu wheat; 13,162 bu corn; 5,478 bu oats; 1,381 bu rye; 5,739 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 14,415 bu wheat; 36,647 bu corn; 35,758 bu oats; 5,593 bu rye; 49,972 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 158 cars wheat; 89 cars corn; 38 cars oats; 18 cars rye; 41 cars barley. Total, 334 cars, or 131,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Dec. 7, '72.	Nov. 30, '72.	Dec. 9, '71.
Flour, brls	53,128	31,032	24,278
Wheat, bu	368,900	266,660	150,610
Corn, bu	327,090	232,855	649,649
Oats, bu	157,895	163,070	142,452
Rye, bu	17,311	16,366	12,694
Barley, bu	133,960	122,880	67,108
Dressed hogs	2,308	805	3,042
Live hogs, No.	138,833	129,035	138,988
Cattle, No.	12,847	10,898	8,148
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	35,927	28,389	37,140
Wheat, bu	108,148	216,322	17,110
Corn, bu	30,554	88,274	115,933
Oats, bu	79,479	124,188	60,310
Rye, bu	16,173	4,456	6,613
Barley, bu	63,994	135,518	64,707
Dressed hogs	2,209	1,530	2,686
Live hogs, No.	25,763	23,676	21,491
Cattle, No.	6,533	4,849	5,476

It is understood that a bill is being drafted, which it is intended shall be presented at the next session of the Legislature, to take the place of the present Warehouse law. The intent of the framers is said to be to eliminate all the features which are unjust to the warehousemen, while it provides a system of inspection and registration that will furnish an efficient exposure of fraud, should it be attempted in the future. It is very desirable that harmonious action should be secured in some way; while there is every reason to believe that the present warehousemen, without an exception, are anxious to conduct their business openly and above board, and to do so in compliance with a law that will protect the rights of *all* parties affected by it. With regard to storage rates, we have several times called attention to the fact that they will regulate themselves if the monopoly were abolished, because high prices will always bring an increase of competition, if competition be permitted. Once secure to the owner the ability to send his grain where he pleases, and the storage rates find their own level.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, but prices were generally well sustained, except in provisions. The access of orders which caused the recent advance in several of the breadstuffs seemed to have been partially filled, while holders were slow to recognize the fact,—hence, strength and quietness. Our receipts of grain during the past week have been only moderate, but they exceeded the shipments by some 200,000 bu in wheat, and the same in corn, increasing our stocks so much, minus the amounts taken out for city consumption. At this rate our elevators will be choke-full before the opening of navigation in the spring.

In the general features of the grocery market there was no noticeable change. A very quiet feeling prevails in all departments, and with the single exception of coffees, which remain strong, the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. Sugars are still weak, and will, no doubt, undergo a further decline. The dry goods trade was reported satisfactorily active, the demand for dress goods, staple cottons, woollens, flannels, and fancy goods, suitable for the holiday trade, being of liberal character. Prices were uniformly firm. Butter was again fairly active. The outward movement, as well as the inquiry from local consumers, was quite large, and prices were firmly sustained for all descriptions. Choice table grades sold quick at 26@28c. The demand for cheese continues light, neither interior nor local buyers seeming inclined to buy beyond meeting immediate wants. There was no material change in values, 12@13½c for Western, and 14@15c for New York factory being the prices current. Coal met with a good demand at full prices. Dried fruits were fairly active, and were generally firm. There was a large demand for raisins, prunes, and currants. Fish remain dull at former quotations. The hide and leather markets continue active and strong. Oils were quoted unchanged. Carbon and turpentine were in good request and very firm, while other descriptions ruled quiet and easy. Paints, colors, tobacco, and wood sold to a fair extent at the quotations. The demand for lumber was fair to-day, especially for joists, scantling, and fencing; prices were steady at the range of the past week. Brick, lime, cement, &c., were in moderate request for present necessities; prices were without material change. Cooperage was in some demand, and steady at $1.50@1.55 for pork barrels, tierces at $1.80@1.90. Iron, steel, and nails were in moderate request at the decline recently noted; we now quote nails at $5.75 rates, net. Metals and tinners' stock were in the usual demand at this season, with quotations steady. Hops were in tolerably fair demand and firm; prime Wisconsin quoted at 35c. Wool was in some request, but not quite so active as at the beginning of the week. The market is hardly as strong as it has been, although many dealers believe that present prices will be sustained. Manufacturers are fairly supplied for present necessities. Broom corn is in gradually increasing demand; small orders continue to be received from Eastern dealers, to assort their stocks. A better trade is anticipated next month. Salt was fairly active and steady at $2.40 per brl. Seeds were in moderately fair demand; prices for timothy and clover were higher, $3.25 being paid for strictly prime timothy, and $5.15@5.10 for clover. Potatoes continued in good demand; choice sound lots sold at 70c on track. Poultry was in very liberal supply, and sold slowly at lower prices, the inquiry being confined to choice fresh lots. Turkeys were sold at 8@12c, and good chickens at $2.00@3.00. Green fruits were in some demand, but chiefly of a local character; prices were without material change.

Highwines were steady, and more active at the advance gained two days ago. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 88½c.

Dressed hogs were more active, but easier. The sales would indicate a much larger drop than the one in the price of live hogs; but sales hitherto reported have been made on the street, and can scarcely be compared with those made on 'Change to-day. Sales were 200 city slaughtered at $4.62½; 132 choice at $4.50; 169 at $4.87½; 30 at $4.25.

Provisions were moderately active, but again weak, the announcement that live hogs were again 5c per 100 lbs lower than the lowest point touched last evening, caused holders of product to weaken in their views, and to show more anxiety to sell than heretofore, while there were few buyers except for lard. The low price of lard is certain to cause a great increase in the consumption, and that fact seems to be already apprehended by wide awake buyers, both in the East and in Europe. But, though they again took hold freely to-day, the market for present delivery declined 10c, and for the more deferred options 5c per 100 lbs. Mess pork fell off 20@25c per brl on near deliveries, and 10c on March, though the shipments of the week were liberal, reducing the stock of old pork to a point where it can be much more easily handled than a month ago. Meats were a shade easier at former quotations, buyers for the English market holding off in anticipation of still lower prices. Green hams were active. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old nominal; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.50; do seller January, $11.50@11.55; do seller February, $11.75; do seller March, $11.87½@[illegible]; do seller April, $12.00; prime mess, $11.00. Lard, cash, 7c for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, 7⅛c; do seller February, 7¼@7⅜c; do seller March, 7½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@10c, and green hams at 7¼@7⅝c for 15 lb averages, and 6¾@7c for 16 lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅜@3½c; do rough sides, 4⅛@4¼c; do short ribs, 5⅛@5¼c; do short clear, 5⅜@5½c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 3¾c for shoulders; 5⅜c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5⅜@5½c for Cumberlands; 6c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅛@6⅜c for short clear; 8¼@8½c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5⅜@6½c. Sales were reported of 60 brls mess pork at $11.75; 500 brls do at 11.50; 500 brls do seller January at $11.75; 500 tcs lard at $7.06¼; 1,650 tcs do at 7c; 400 tcs do seller January at 7½c; 1,750 tcs do, and 1,250 last evening, seller March, at 7c; 20,000 lbs green shoulders (light) at 4c; 400 bxs Cumberland, av 46 lbs, at 5⅜c; 1,200 bxs short clear, part seller January, at 6⅜c; 150 bxs long clear, and 150 bxs short clear, together, at 6½c; 20,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs), at 7c; 140,000 lbs and 5,000 pcs do at 6⅜c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at this point during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	70	1,228
Pork, brls	78	10,614
Meats, lbs	1,871,040	7,779,037
Lard, lbs	175,196	3,144,839

The following are the statistics of hog packing to date, in this city, and at a few other points:

	1872.	1871.	1870.
Chicago	322,738	361,694	218,584
Indianapolis	56,220	62,000	37,000
Peoria	15,000	30,000	2,000
DesMoines	11,000	....	....
Kansas City	35,000	....	....

Flour was more active, and strong at yesterday's rates, being in good demand both by shippers and local dealers. The movement was somewhat restricted by the paucity of offerings, especially in the case of choice spring extras. Stocks are light, and, as the dealers say, are "badly broken up." Buckwheat flour was firm, and bran stronger. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $10.00; 300 brls do at $9.25; 50 brls do at $8.50; 34 brls do at $7.87½; 845 brls on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.30; 900 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.75; 161 brls do at $3.50; 14 brls rye flour at $4.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 34 brls buckwheat at $7.87½. Total, 2,588 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $12.00; 20 tons do at $11.50; 10 tons do at $11.25; 20 tons at $11.00; 10 tons at $10.25. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@6.50
Low to medium	4.50@5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@4.50
Rye flour	3.50@4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.50@8.00
Bran	11.00@12.00
Middlings	12.50@13.50
Cornmeal, kiln-dried	2.10@2.55

Wheat was rather less active than on Friday, but strong, and averaged 1c higher, though receipts were free, and Liverpool was reported dull and unchanged. But New York was firm, and our "home talent" was responsible for the rest. Two or three prominent operators were busy, apparently trying to put prices up, and the advance would probably have been greater but for the rumor that some of the friends of those operators sold out on the rise yesterday. That made many cautious who would otherwise have bought in, so that the market was relatively slow, notwithstanding the fact that there were again several Eastern orders on the floor, some of which were filled, while in other cases the advance carried the market beyond the limits of the brokers. Our stock has increased 186,000 bu during the past week, giving us 630,000 bu in store. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.10⅞, advanced to $1.11½, declined to $1.10⅞, and advanced to $1.11⅛ at the close. Seller January sold at $1.11⅝@1.12⅛, and seller February at $1.13⅛@1.14, both closing at the outside. There was but a poor demand for car lots for shipment. No. 1 spring closed firm at $1.20; No. 3 spring at $1.01, and rejected do at 91c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.11⅛; 15,000 bu do at $1.11⅛; 10,000 bu do at $1.11⅛; 14,800 bu do at $1.11⅛; 38,200 bu do at $1.11; 800 bu do at $1.10⅞; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.02; 800 bu do at $1.01⅞; 7,200 bu do at $1.01; 1,200 bu do at $1.00⅞; 2,400 bu rejected spring at 91c; 400 bu red winter at $1.35, on track. Total, 163,000 bu.

Corn was quiet, but averaged ½c higher, in sympathy with wheat; and was in fair demand near the close of the session, owing to advices of greater strength in New York—otherwise dull. There was no shipping demand, and not much inquiry for this month. The trading was chiefly in seller January, which opened at 31c, and advanced to 31⅛c at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 30⅞c, and closed at 31c. Summer options were inactive, except that one or two lots sold for June at 36c. Rejected was scarce and firmer, closing at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 16,600 bu No. 2 at 31c; 25,600 bu do at 30⅞c; 26,200 bu do at 30⅝c; 2,400 bu rejected at 29c; 3,200 bu do at 28⅞c; 1,600 bu ear at 33c on track. Total, 75,600 bu.

Oats were less active, and averaged ⅛@¼c lower, under a lessened demand. As noted this morning, the strong speculative movement of the past few days was only temporary, and there was considerable difficulty experienced to-day in selling, even at the decline. Seller the month sold at 25⅛@25⅜c, closing at 25⅜c; seller January sold at 25@25⅛c, closing at 25⅛c; and seller February sold at 25⅜@26c. Rejected was dull. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 (special bin) at 26⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 25⅜c; 14,800 bu do at 25⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 25⅛c; 6,800 bu do at 25⅛; 1,600 bu rejected at 23c; 800 bu do at 22⅞c. Total, 34,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the advance noted yesterday, being in rather less urgent demand and lighter supply. Sales were restricted to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 60⅛c. Rejected was nominal at 55⅛@55⅜c.

Barley was rather more active, but about 1c lower, at 60⅛@61c for cash No. 2; 60⅛c seller the month; 61c for seller January; 50⅛@51c for No. 3; and 42@42⅛c for rejected; all in other houses than Armour, Dole & Co. Those receipts commanded a premium. The market closed dull, with no bids, and several lots offered for sale. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 65c; 400 bu do at 62c; 5,600 bu do at 61c; 5,000 bu do at 60⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 60⅛c; 7,200 bu No. 3 at 51c; 5,600 bu do at 50⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 50c; 800 bu rejected at 42⅛c; 2,800 bu do at 42c; 400 bu by sample at 83c; 800 bu do at 85c; 600 bu do at 84c; 800 bu do at 80c; 800 bu do at 75c; 800 bu do at 55c, all on track. Total, 43,200 bu.

WOOL IN NEW YORK.

Walter Brown & Son's monthly wool circular has the following:

With the approach of November the wool market showed signs of improvement, and at the opening of the month an advance of 5 per cent was fairly established, with an active demand in which both manufacturers and dealers participated.

The exciting influences attending the late Presidential election having subsided, business appeared to have resumed a healthy condition, and confidence in the permanency of the improvement seemed to be shared by all the trade.

The disastrous fire at Boston, at which nearly nine millions pounds of wool were destroyed, caused a sudden further rise of 10 per cent in the value of all wools, and large transactions took place during the week succeeding the fire. The market was, for the time, excited; but dealers evidently had no desire to see prices reach the height attained last winter, being disposed to meet the market at current rates.

The long period of dullness had caused dealers to allow their stocks to run very low, and the sudden rise brought many of them into the market, along with those manufacturers who were in need of immediate supplies, and some few who probably considered it prudent to lay in more than temporary stocks. Stability was thus given to trade, which has continued up to the present time, with fewer transactions during the past few days, owing, perhaps, to its having been "Holiday Week."

The heavy losses supposed to have been sustained by manufacturers, either directly or through their commission houses, by reason of the Boston fire, has naturally created some distrust in the matter of credits; and until the real status of manufacturers is ascertained, this feeling will, no doubt, more or less prevail, and to that extent will have its effect upon the market.

Many sales were made immediately after the fire at rates relatively high compared with present quotations, which induced numerous consignors to virtually withdraw their wools from market by limiting the price, in consequence of which transactions have been restricted.

The supply of fleece wools in the market is very moderate, and the receipts from the interior continue small.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active, and steady. No. 2 spring sold at $1.11⅛@1.12, seller the month, and $1.12⅛@1.13, seller January, both closing at the inside. Corn was quiet at 31c cash or seller the month, and 31⅛c seller January. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand at 17@18c for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The demand is improving, although Eastern buyers are purchasing only for current necessities. The supply is liberal and prices steady; choice green hurl is quite strong, the supply of that quality of corn being light. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 7@8c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@6½c; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@6c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3, do, 4@4c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BEANS—The demand is small and mainly from local dealers for choice lots. The offerings are abundant, and consist mostly of common to medium grades. We quote: Navies, [illegible] $1.65@1.75; common to medium, $1.00@[illegible]. Sales include 6 bags at $1.90; 10 brls at $1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are in light demand at previous prices. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.[illegible]@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@13.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—Eastern buyers continue in the market, and are buying freely of low grades, and of good to choice qualities; paying 8@15c for the former, and 22@25c for the latter. The demand from local consumers also continues good, and, notwithstanding the fact that receipts are larger than usual at this season, prices keep well up, and are generally firm. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice dairy, 26@28c; medium to good, 18@23c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Prices of bagging remain unchanged, though in cotton seamless bags a firmer feeling is evinced, in sympathy with the raw material. Trade is slack, and promises to remain so for some time to come, but this is no unusual state of things at this season, and occasions no uneasiness. We quote: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70.

CANNED GOODS—Considerable activity was noticeable in the market for this line of goods, and former rates were, without exception, sustained. Stocks are generally ample, only two or three articles mentioned in the subjoined list being in short supply. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	2.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.60

CHEESE—This staple was again reported dull, with prices in buyers' favor. Orders were generally small, and mainly confined to the better class of goods. No quotable change in values: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—Dealers generally are filling orders at the quotations given below, but a few whose stocks are becoming much reduced are asking higher rates—$10.00 for Lackawanna and $11.50 for Erie. We make no change in our list, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.50.

COOPERAGE—The demand for packers' goods was fair, especially for lard tierces, which are quite firm at $1.80@1.90. Flour barrels are in the usual demand. We continue to quote: Pork brls, $1.50@1.60; lard tierces, $1.80@1.90; whiskey barrels, $1.[illegible]@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 5@6c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in tolerably fair demand, previous prices being sustained. We continue to quote: Beurre Gris pears at $4.25; East Beurre at $4.50; winter Nellis at $3.50@3.75; Bein 61 Nice grapes at 25c; Tokay, 25c; Muscat, 20c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh were in moderate request. Prices are rather firmer, and range from 27@28c for fresh. Pickled are plenty and quiet, at 20@22c. Sales include 5 brls in shipping order at 29c; 40 cases at 28c; 175 pkgs at 27c; 20 do at 26c; 10 cases pickled at 22c; 11 do at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were in the usual demand. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@67c from first hands. Jobbing price, 72@75c for sorted feathers; mixed at 35@60c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 11 sacks nearly prime at 65c.

FISH—The fish trade was quiet, and prices ruled steady, as previously quoted. The supply of No. 1 whitefish and of fat mackerels light, with which exceptions stocks are in good working order. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.35@1.90; bank codfish, $6.00@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand for raisins, currants, prunes, figs, etc., increases with the approach of the holidays, and a large business is now being done. Other goods in the list are only in moderate request. The market is firm; notably so for the descriptions mentioned above. Following are the quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@3.00; blackberries, new, 11@11½c; raspberries, 45@44c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, mixed, 8½@8½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 8@8½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@8½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GAME—There was no material change from yesterday's quotations; the demand was moderate and offerings ample. Sales include 12 doz prairie chickens at $4.50; 20 doz do at $4.25; 32 doz quail at $1.50; 15 doz do at $1.35@1.37½; 15 doz do at $1.25; 15 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 2 doz do at $2.75; 20 doz rabbits at $1.50; 5 doz partridges at $4.50; 55 doz do at $4.25; 5 elk quarters at 7c; 5 antelope saddles at 17@18c; 8 carcasses venison at 8@9c; 2 saddles at 18c.

GROCERIES—There were no new developments in this market. With the approach of the holidays there is increased inquiry for fancy groceries, but the general trade is still lacking in activity, and with the exception of coffee and one or two other articles the quoted prices are only indifferently sustained. The market is well stocked and the wants of buyers are promptly met. Below are the prices current:

BICARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java, No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@23c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 23½@23c; Costa Rica, choice, 23½@23½c; do, prime, 22½@23c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14½c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½c; extra C, 12½@12½c; C, No. 2, 12@12½c; yellow C, 11½@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 65@68c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 35@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 3, 18@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in some demand for home consumption. We quote them firm at $3.00@3.50 per brl in small lots from store, choice lots bringing $4.00. Cranberries are in some request, prices ruling steady at $10.00@11.50 per brl. Sales include 1 car choice apples at $3.25 on track; 150 brls in small lots at $3.50; 130 brls at $3.35 delivered; 110 brls at $3.00@3.25; 65 brls at $2.50@3.25; 35 brls cranberries at $10.00@11.50.

HAY—Prairie hay is now in ample supply, and a shade lower prices prevail, $11.50 being the outside figure paid by wholesale dealers. Of timothy there is still a scarcity, and the prices current early in the week are firmly adhered to. The demand to-day was fair, though chiefly of a local character. Following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; timothy loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $11.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No new feature was developed in this market. Steady activity is noticeable, both in the local and shipping demands, and notwithstanding the liberal arrivals, the late advance is thoroughly sustained. We quote: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@17c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in very fair demand and firm at the present quotations. It is believed that foreign hops will be imported quite extensively, but very few have as yet appeared in this market. Wisconsin are in very fair city and interior demand. We continue to quote: Eastern, 35@40c; prime Wisconsin, 35c; common to medium, 25@28c.

HONEY—The usual demand prevailed, choice comb selling readily wherever offered; inferior and strained honey in light request. We quote: Choice honey, 27@30c; fair do, 20@22c; strained, 12@15c. Sales include 200 lbs comb honey, at 25c; 300 lbs strained, at 12c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in moderate demand. The decline noted yesterday is sustained, flat iron now quoted at 5c, 2-10 rates. Prices now range as follows:

Flat iron	5	@5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Light bands	5	@6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 8-10	@6 5-10	rates
Rounds and squares	5	@5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 5-10	@5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10	@5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 26	7	@7½	rates
Plate iron	7	@7½	rates
Russia iron		20c	per lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	per lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	per lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c	per lb
English cast-plow steel	12	@12½c	per lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	per lb

LEATHER—Remains firm. The market is not as active as a week ago, but the movement is larger than usual at this season of the year, the demand being stimulated, no doubt, by the prospect of a farther advance in prices of most descriptions of domestic stock. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	35@ 37
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	36@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—Were in the average demand. The supply is light, but adequate for present requirements. Oranges are in some demand. We quote: Palermo and Messina lemons at $7.50; Malagas at $6.50@7.00; oranges at $10.00@12.00 ⅌ brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate request, prices ruling steady at the recent decline. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11¼c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in moderate request. The decline noted yesterday is sustained. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $5.75 rates net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d, do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; do 3d, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	15	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@ 22
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@ 22
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	5.00	@7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.50	@7.00

OILS—Lard oil continues weak, with a declining tendency. No changes were made in the quotations, but fair orders were freely filled at a concession of 2@3c. Carbon remains firm, as does also turpentine, while for other goods an easy feeling prevails. We repeat our list: Carbon, 25½@26c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10 do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were in light request, at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.00@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	2.50
English orange mineral	14.00@15.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—Choice peachblows are in good demand and firm, at 70c on track, with limited offerings. Sales include 1 car at 75c delivered; 1 car at 70c on track; 125 bu at 90c; 450 bu in small lots at 80@85c from store.

POULTRY—The market was largely supplied with dressed poultry; the inquiry was rather light and confined to choice offerings. Turkeys quotable at 8@12c. Chickens sell very slowly at irregular prices, $2.00@3.00 being the best prices obtainable for good stock. Geese quoted at $6.50@10.00. Sales include 700 lbs fancy turkeys at 12½c; 1,400 lbs choice do at 12c; 2,000 lbs at 10@11c; 1,400 lbs old stock at 5@8c; 80 doz fresh chickens at $3.00; 40 doz at $2.50; 69 doz fair at $2.00; 25 doz poor at $1.50; 20 doz old stock at 75c@$1.00; 4 doz geese at $11.00; 5 doz do at $8.00@9.00; 9 doz ducks at $3.50@4.00.

SALT—The usual demand prevailed, with prices steady at $2.40 for coarse and fine grades. Stocks are very light. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.40; ordinary, coarse, $2.40; Saginaw, fine, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.40; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in fair demand for the season. Prices were unchanged, and continue to rule as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25
DOORS—TWO PANEL.		
1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x8	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	86c

SEEDS—There was a better demand, with prices higher for prime clover and timothy. There is said to be a good supply of timothy here, but it is held off the market at present. We quote timothy at $3.25 for prime; clover at $5.05@5.10. Flax was firm at $1.60@1.65. Sales were reported of 25 bags prime timothy at $3.25; 4 bags do at $3.00; 35 sacks prime clover at $5.10; 11 sacks do at $5.05; 32 sacks at $5.00; 35 bags flax at $1.65.

TEAS—Oolong teas were quoted weak and unsettled, but aside from this the market ruled steady and unchanged. Stocks are liberal. We repeat our list: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superior to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.20; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 80c@$1.00; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Met with a good inquiry at about previous rates:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Dealers report a fair inquiry at the following prices, the market ruling firm: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—Was in moderate request. Eastern manufacturers and most of them believed to be pretty well supplied for present necessities, and are not laying in large stocks just now, the market being so much unsettled. Prices here are a shade weaker, although many dealers think that present values will be fairly sustained. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@67c
Tub, washed fair do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@59c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@44c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	35@42c
Super, pulled	45@50c
Extra, pulled	40@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Dec. 7.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,598	24,366	548
Tuesday	3,979	27,441	1,136
Wednesday	2,427	25,767	919
Thursday	1,536	22,648	1,274
Friday	1,763	23,637	209
Saturday	1,100	17,000	180
Total	13,403	143,853	4,269
Last week	9,140	126,168	6,131
Week before last	16,566	89,491	6,091
Week ending Nov. 16	13,212	71,184	8,060
Total, 4 weeks	52,621	430,696	24,550
Since Oct. 1, 1872	134,244	747,120	56,901
Same period in 1871	90,423	708,893	41,566
Increase	43,821	38,227	15,335

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,094	3,473	362
Tuesday	864	3,575	854
Wednesday	1,026	5,299	....
Thursday	1,362	4,961	....
Friday	1,416	4,494	372
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	5,760	21,802	1,588
Last week	4,007	21,674	1,895

The total receipts from Jan. 1 to date, compare with the receipts during the corresponding period in 1871, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Received this year	656,677	2,883,362	288,927
Received last year	522,906	2,102,187	303,216
Received more this year	133,771	781,195	....
Received less this year	....	....	14,289

The new stock pens recently commenced at Rock Falls Station, Illinois, on the Rock River Road, are completed, and the first car load of hogs shipped from that point arrived at the Union Stock Yards to-day *via* the R. R. and C., B. & Q. Roads. It is contemplated to build pens on the county line, midway between Amboy and Rock Falls.

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ⅌ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ⅌ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ⅌ car	[illegible] lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ⅌ car	[illegible] lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ⅌ car	[illegible] lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ⅌ car	[illegible] lbs
Single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs

CATTLE—A review of the week just closed brings out few points worthy of special comment. So far as the better grades of stock were concerned fair activity has characterized the market from the opening to the close, and the supply of such not proving excessive, prices ruled firm and uniform. The Eastern markets, as well as our own have been only indifferently supplied with well matured cattle, and with a liberal margin to work upon shippers stood ready to take all suitable offerings at full last week's prices, or at $5.00@5.50 for medium to good steers of from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs average, and at $5.75@6.25 for choice to extra steers averaging from 1,250 to 1,450 lbs. In rare instances higher figures were paid, two sales having been effected at $6.75, but the quality of the two droves mentioned was exceptionably fine, and the price an extreme one. For common grades of cattle, both native and Texan, the condition of the market has been most unsatisfactory to sellers. The supply of this thin stock was unusually large for this season of the year, and under the diminished demand resulting from the great abundance of cheap meats, poultry, game, and fresh fish, with which our market is now supplied, prices have ruled low and unremunerative. We do not remember ever to have seen so many poor cows on the market at this season, and the stupidity of farmers and drovers in sending them forward at this time cannot easily be accounted for, save upon the supposition that the farmer is out of cash and has no other source of revenue. The average depreciation in values, in comparison with last week, falls little short of 50c per 100 lbs, and, in not a few instances, the sacrifice has been even greater. Many droves, after being carried over from day to day, were finally disposed of at a lower price than was paid for them in the country, while a number of bunches still remain in the yards, for which buyers could not be found at any price. The ruling prices at the close, were $2.00@2.50 for common rough thin lots, and $2.75@3.50 for fair to prime. Stock steers have met with only a fair inquiry at $2.75@3.00 for common roughish lots of from 700 to 850 lbs average; at $3.25@3.50 for medium to good lots averaging from 850 to 900 lbs, and at $3.75@3.85 for thrifty young steers averaging from 950 to 1,050 lbs. Texas cattle continue to arrive in liberal numbers, but if in good flesh they command fair prices. Some choice corn-fed steers fetched $4.25@4.50, but sales at over $4.00 were not numerous, while the major portion changed hands at prices ranging downward from $3.75, or at $2.00@2.75 for through droves; $3.00@3.75 for droves summered North. Veal calves are lower. The demand has fallen off recently, and the receipts proved excessive. Good to choice sell at $4.50@5.50, while the poorer sort are not wanted at over $3.25@3.75. A few Christmas beeves have arrived within the past two or three days, for which fancy prices were asked. Only one or two transfers were effected here, the prices offered not being satisfactory.

To-day the market was inactive, and aside from good and choice qualities, the prices obtained were a shade lower than prevailed yesterday. We give

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The receipts of hogs during the past week aggregate 143,853; making a total of 430,696 for the four weeks ending to-day, and 2,883,362 since Jan. 1. The course of this market was much the same as during last week and the preceding one, prices ruling weak, and declining during the opening days, firming up toward the close, and closing weak and lower. The large receipts brought out by the advance paid on Thursday and Friday of last week, were taken advantage of by packers to force down prices, and the bulk of the first three days' receipts were purchased at $3.60@3.85. But fearing that next week's supply would be diminished, by these low prices, they were advanced to $3.80@4.10 on Thursday. Yesterday and to-day the market was again easy, and closing rates are $3.60@3.65 for common, $3.70@3.75 for medium to good grades, at $3.80@3.85 for choice. Shippers continue in the market and keep steadily at work, but their purchases, comparatively, are small, only about 25,000, out of the 143,853 received, falling into their hands. Continued large receipts are looked for, and it is now generally conceded that the bulk of the hog crop will be packed at prices ranging downward from $4.00. Many predict an early decline to $3.50@3.75. The quality is excellent.

To-day the receipts were about 17,000, which, with the stale hogs, swelled the supply to about 30,000. Under this large number, and with the weather moderating, the market was dull and depressed. A few early sales were taken at the decline noted yesterday, but a further reduction of 5c was established, and the market closed hard at $3.60@3.85, with several thousand left over unsold. The following were among the transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	286	$3.70	75	303	$3.80	47	334	$3.80
47	282	3.75	49	308	3.75	76	220	3.70
57	293	3.80	62	236	3.65	54	422	3.80
47	340	3.75	50	197	3.80	162	260	3.75
41	325	3.75	125	280	3.75	83	200	3.80
158	299	3.80	45	349	3.80	96	281	3.80
65	269	3.75	55	317	3.75	47	351	3.75
67	251	3.75	46	360	3.80	120	348	3.70
58	229	3.75	34	229	3.85	46	329	3.75
40	209	4.00	62	270	3.75	46	350	3.75

SHEEP—It has been a quiet week in this department of the live stock market. Shippers were in attendance, but since Tuesday their purchases have reached only 372 head, leaving the bulk of the supply to be otherwise disposed of. Feeders took a few droves, but the principal buyers were local butchers. The quality was about the poorest of the season, there being very few desirable mutton qualities. Prices close steady at $3.00@3.50 for poor; at $3.75@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to really choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

AT THE YARDS—Trade at the yards was still of an average character Saturday. Buyers were in fair attendance, and the movement was almost confined to city account, boards, joists, and scantling being chiefly inquired for. In reviewing the retail lumber market for the last six weeks, it is a remarkable fact that prices have not changed a particle, and rather favoring buyers. Trade also, during the same time, has been of a steady, average character. The amount of stock on hand now is 300,000,000 feet, the same amount on hand as last year before the fire. Some kinds of desirable stock, such as 12 foot lumber, fencing, and the very best grades of flooring, is very scarce, and an active inquiry for it is still noted. Prices on Saturday remained unchanged as usual. We again quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@53.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	16.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—A good, fair business was done at the hardwood yards on Saturday. Buyers were in fair attendance, and walnut and ash flooring was chiefly called for. Prices closed as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@65.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	13.00@15.00

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	853	1,234
Shingles, m	640	1,095
Lath, m	50	43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Dec. 7.

Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 75 m lath, 75 m shingles.

Prop Chas. Reitz, Manitowoc, 81 posts.

Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.

Schr Comanche, Oswego, 3,000 brls salt.

Schr J. Dresden, Wellsburg, 75 m lumber.

CLEARED.

Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 500 bu corn, 20 brls pork, 15 brls beef, and sundries.

Schr Coral, Pentwater, 163 brls flour, 130 brls pork, 2 tons coal, and sundries.

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from the southeast, cloudy.

NEW VESSEL.

Messrs. Wm. Bates & Co., of this city, are building a fine new schooner, in their ship-yard on South Water street. She is intended for the lumber trade between here and ports on the East Shore. She will be ready by the opening of navigation next spring. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 121 feet; breadth, extreme, 27½ feet; depth of hull, 8¼ feet; with a capacity of 200,000 feet of lumber. Her rigging and outfitting is to be of the newest and best kind. She is being built for Wm. Brown, Esq., of this city.

The following vessels are laid up here in winter quarters: Schooners Colonel Ellsworth, Reciprocity, York State, Denmark, Cornelia. The latter is being thoroughly repaired and supplied with new rigging. The old schooner Argyle, which has weathered the [...] the lakes for the last [...] and refitted for another [...] will be converted into a [...] Bust is in the dry-docks [...] centre-box put into h[...] thoroughly rebuilt insi[...] and her tow arrived a few [...] going into winter quarter[s] [...] Lucy Clark, schooners M[...] and Mystic; barks Co[...] Great West, Trowbridge [...] (the last two arrived Satu[rday]) after unloading, will go [...] pairs of damages sustained. The harbor tugs Constitutio[n] [...] laid up in the dry dock, an[d] [...] supplied with new machine[ry] [...] brig Mary Booth is being [...] boom and rigging; schrs L[...] and Melvina; the Ludington [...] repaired; the schrs Minerva, I[...] barks Mechanic, Hans Crocker [...]

The schooner Mason is to be [...] dry dock room can be secured. [...] Miller, and Driver, bark Crosth[...] chum, and bark J. Sawyer, the [...] caulked and repaired genera[lly]. [...] Marsh is to go into dry dock for [...] The steam tug Paine is in dry dock having new machinery, a new wheel [...] replanked, and generally refitted. [...] has done a vast amount of work this [...] having made eighty-seven trips with [...] between here and Grand Haven, and [...] over 600,000 feet each time, making [a] total amount transported by her during [the] season 52,200,000 feet, and at $4.50 per [m] (the average rate between here and Grand Haven) would have made over $22,000. This is [an] illustration of the superiority of steam and [tow] barges over sail vessels in transporting lumber across the lakes, doing nearly ten times as [much] as any schooner on the lakes, in the same [period] of time, and with but little more expense. [The] system is becoming very popular, and it is [not] improbable that, in ten years from now, sail [vessels] will be entirely discarded, and steam [and] tow barges be exclusively used for the transportation of lumber across the lakes.

ESCANABA, MICH.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Most of the Chicago dailies claim that our harbor is frozen up, but such is not the case. Our Bay is quite clear of ice, and if the present weather continues, will be so for several weeks to come.

The "epizootic" has got among the horses at the mines, and they have been compelled to stop operations; consequently, a large number of vessels have been compelled to lay up here.

We have about sixteen inches of snow in the woods, and our lumbering companies will commence logging as soon as the epizootic will permit.

E. P. L.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE MATTERS.

The steamer Metropolis has laid up at Milwaukee.

—The H. Earle is on the beach at Saugatuck.

—The schooner Emma is on the beach near Frankfort.

—The City of the Straits arrived at Buffalo in a leaking condition.

—The propeller Wenona is severely disabled at Alpena.

—The steamer Saginaw has laid up for the season at Milwaukee.

—The canal at the Sault is frozen to the bottom in places.

—The barge Wauren, laden with coal for Detroit, is frozen in at Sandusky.

—Forty-two vessels are reported on the beach between Michigan City and the Manitou, many of which have become total wrecks.

—On Wednesday evening the schooner T. E. Rice, ice-bound in Maumee Bay, was rescued and taken into Toledo. There are still other vessels in the ice not yet relieved.

—Captain Peter Brown, Harvey Switzer, of Defiance, and William Landsdorf, and wife, of Toledo, were among those lost by the large Saturn and Jupiter, wrecked on Lake Superior.

—The schooner Exile is supposed to be lost on Lake Superior. Mr. Sturtevant, of the steam barge Tuttle, lately arrived at Cleveland from Marquette, says "that the Exile, with 450 tons iron ore—about half a cargo—left Marquette in tow of the Tuttle, expecting to be towed through. At Grand Island the Tuttle left the Exile at anchor outside, and run in to wait for the Ely, which was loading. While there the Exile, in the afternoon of Nov. [illegible], went off under sail, and a gale commencing immediately, the Tuttle and Ely were unable to leave, and have now gone into winter quarters there. That is the last seen or heard of the Exile. She was leaking a little, and having lost her rudder when she made the famous leap over the bar of the Chocolate River in a previous gale, a steering apparatus had been improvised which required the mizzen boom being kept stationary in order [to work it], or support, and hence she could not be put under sail. It is, therefore, believed she could not have outlived the terrible northwesterly gale that arose at or about the time she left Grand Island. It is possible, of course, that she is safe, but the chances are all against it."

—John Walter, of the London Times, recently had all its literary and mechanical staff—some 300 in number—at his country seat, Bearwood Hall, and gave them a grand banquet.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Supplies.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 12th day of December, 1872, at noon, for furnishing the County with all blank books, stationery, printing, [illegible] required for the use of the county for one year. Also [illegible] the meal, provisions, flour, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, medicines, etc., needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital, and County Agent, for one year, ending Dec. [illegible], 1873, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the County may direct.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond, with sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the county reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed expedient to do so.

Payments to be made promptly, in cash, [illegible] after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

All proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to and deposited with, the County Clerk of Cook County.

JOSEPH POLLAK, [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS

RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above [illegible] property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and [illegible] roads, in East St. Louis. The position [illegible] business and its facilities for procuring [illegible] render it one of the best, if not the best [illegible] part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly [illegible] the cheapest pig-iron markets in the [illegible] transporting pig-iron to this mill is only [illegible]. Coal of the best quality mined in this [illegible] daily in the mill at a cost of [illegible] per ton. An abundant supply of [illegible] a never-failing stream that forms one of [illegible] of the mill land; immediate communication [illegible] roads of Illinois and the States beyond [illegible] Missouri by a transfer boat, on which [illegible] into the mill-yard at a cost of [illegible] these form some of the important [illegible] cation. The buildings and machinery [illegible] order, with an abundance of business [illegible] ing roads, both [illegible] of the mill is from [illegible] tons per week [illegible] and the sole reason for sale is the inability [illegible] to give it personal attention.

GERARD B. ALLEN & CO.
ADOLPHUS MEIER.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing under the firm of John D[illegible] and Wm. Siebelist is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts contracted by [illegible] JOHN D[illegible]
Dec. 6, 1872. WM. SIEB[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between E. C. Lawrence and Henry Phillips, under the firm name of E. C. Lawrence & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. C. LAWRENCE, HENRY PHILLIPS.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1872.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

[F]rightful Condition of the "Left L[...]" [of] the Star Mu, in the Constellation Hercules."

Narrow Escape of the E[...] from Total Destruction.

What Occurred a Few Eve[...] Since at the "Meridian House."

Petty jealousy among the intellectual [...]
this our great city,—Terre Haute, Ka[...]
Calumet, and St. Louis,—has for a long [...]
layed the consummation of an event whi[...]
eventually have happened to place us on [...]
ing with those cities. Since the addition [...]
able Professors to the astronomical staff [...]
local organization, not yet publicly rec[...]
as its merits, if it has any, deserve, a lo[...]
puted scientific question has been decide[d] [...]
Chicago to be the astronomical centr[e] [...]
country or not? That was the questio[n] [...]
vulgar public did not know upon what [...]
Chicago demanded this distinction, bu[t] [...]
wary and discreet citizens did. There [...]
telescope at the University; there we[re] [...]
fessors who said they know how to use [...]
there was one gentleman whose daily [...]
winter wheat, seller the month, and Geo[...]
corners eminently qualified him to sp[...]
hesitatingly of the motions of the heave[...]
ies. The appointment of this scientific ge[...]
to the position of co-laborer with another [...]
gentleman whose star-gazing propens[...]
give additional impetus from the sights [...]
to be perpetually studying on his ship [...]
settled the question.

The first great achievement of these [...]
fessors was the discovery of the longitu[de] [...]
unimportant suburb on the South Side [...]
reach of the University telescope. We [...]
of course, to the City of Cairo, at the [...]
south of this State. To bring the [...]
of that town to a proper appreciation [...]
advantages, the two able Professors de[...]
to first ascertain their longitude, and [...]
this fail to convince them, to use hero[ic meas-]
ures, such as a personal visit, or an [...]
edition of S. & U.'s history of the fire. [...]
this discovery, the services of a gentle[man] [...]
might be considered attached to the [...]
staff of the Canadian Government did [...]
wanderings throughout the country [...]
dict the idea of an attach[...]
any kind, were called into requisition. [...]
creet silence has been preserved by these [...]
conspirators, and the villagers of Cair[o] [...]
doubt whether the next assessment [...]
property will be made by our new [...]
Council or their own local Board of A[...]
Their longitude was found to be 5 h[...]
minutes, and 23.0001 seconds, which [...]
abolishes their Town Boards, and add[s] [...]
tax-paying community of this large city. [...]

This was accomplished without any [...]
penditure of vital force on the part of [...]
tinguished *savans* in question, and the [...]
alleled success prompted the Canadian [...]
eral Governments to appeal to them to [...]
on the question of the longitude of [...]
whereby the boundaries dividing the [...]
plains of Uncle Sam from the blessed [...]
beyond, might be generally agreed to [...]
give future survey parties a starting p[oint] [...]
their labors. This showed the wisdom [...]
two Governments, for the gentlemen [...]
tion agreed to do so without delay. It [...]
termined one night during the past wee[k] [...]
graph to Pembina, and ask the [...]
the time, and should his watch [...]
run down or be otherwise at fault, to [...]
by that presented to one of the Profes[sors] [...]
back files of THE TRIBUNE.

In order to get immediately alongs[ide] [...]
bina, the *savans* ran a wire,—in real[ity] [...]
found one already run for them, but, [...]
by "transit" time, and therefore only [...]
accurate—from Chicago to Duluth, from [...]
to Moorhead, and from Moorhead to [...]
stopping at way-stations only on signal[s] [...]
wire was ready for use on the night in [...]
and the glorious work of giving free[...]
time to the servile colonists of an effete [...]
chy was to have occurred at about 6 o'[...]
the evening, when the sumptuously-f[...]
ing girls on $4 a week were going to the[...]
rejoicing over the good-fortune which [...]
them prospective citizens of this great R[...]
none Republic, where only 10 hours' wo[rk] [...]
was demanded for the princely stip[end] [...]
them.

That their admiring fellow-citizens [...]
enjoy a glimpse into the *arcana* of the [...]
ian House" of this great metropolis, situ[...]
the rear of the University, a re[presen-]
tative of each morning pape[r] [...]
invited to attend, and [...]
the triumph of science over despotism, [...]
form the world of the debt of gratitu[de] [...]
by the down-trodden Manitobians to th[...]
ral Government, and the two harmonio[us] [...]
fessors who had volunteered their [...]
services. The one objection against the "[...]
ian House" as an hotel is the absence [...]
apparatus for the radiation of heat, and [...]
urban residents of Milwaukee and Sa[...]
are cautioned against taking rooms th[...]
tween June 30 and Aug. 21 inclusive. [...]
celestial observations which occurred [...]
the evening mentioned were taken un[der] [...]
most chilling influences, and the qualifie[d] [...]
cessful results were in a measure due [...]
untoward circumstances. The transit te[...]
which an *Inter-Ocean* reporter shrun[k] [...]
from in dismay, resembles a suspende[d] [...]
piece with complicated wheels, the muzz[le] [...]
ing heavenward like a mortar. A telegr[aph in-]
strument, which was to have sent despa[tches to] [...]
Pembina, was affixed to a small table, [...]
right eye of one able Professor was att[...]
the touch-hole of the field piece. Those [...]
instinctively put their fingers into the[...]
dropping paper and pencil, and weari[...]
of agonized expectancy.

The telegraphic operator stood ov[er] [...]
strument, ready to signal to Pembina, h[...]
blanched, and his lips as bloodless as t[...]
on Hohenlinden. Suddenly the able P[...]
shouted, "There it is!"

"Wha-t-t?" exclaimed the audienc[e] [...]
shattering teeth protracting the query t[...]
cious length.

"An enormous blotch on the left lim[b] [...]
star Mu, in the constellation Hercules," [...]
Professor, excitedly. "It is extendin[g] [...]
too," he shouted; "it is growing; by th[...]

"Let us see," shouted the reporters [...]
voice.

The able Professor permitted THE [...]
reporter to examine it, knowing th[...]
sequences of a refusal.

The reporter applied his left eye to th[...]
hole of the instrument, and placed his [...]
the right eyelid. A most singular phe[nomenon] [...]
was apparent to his awestruck gaze. [...]
seemed all ablaze, save toward the edg[e] [...]
field of vision, where an enormous bla[...]
was distinctly seen. Its shape was nea[...]
lar, being an ellipse, with a slight prot[...]
at one end of the majo[r] [...]
This protuberance was round[...]
a darker blotch was visible on each side [...]
the reporter gazed, a slow motion was [...]
the body of the mass, and a black ray [...]
served to be slowly thrust forth. It [...]
moved with utterly inconceivable rapi[dity] [...]
the face of the star, for in less than a [...]
stood out sideways, almost at right an[gles] [...]
about half as long as the object. [...]
movement was inaugurated on the othe[r] [...]
the spot corresponding to the first. [...]
second ray was thrown out on the first [...]
then a second on the other side. [...]
third projection followed on each side, [...]
enormous mass of blackness moved sl[...]
the surface of the star. It was an a[...]
tant, and, as the reporter narrated each [...]
ive movement, the exclamations, from [...]
fessors were terrible. The abler Prof[essor] [...]
down on the floor, picked up a [...]
dropped by one of the reporters, a[nd com-]
menced figuring. The *Times* reporter [...]
an agony of fear, and prayed discon[...]
The reporter watched this fearful obje[ct] [...]
had now reached the edge of the star, [...]
ly moved around it, as if endeavoring [...]
low it up, but failing to find a suitable [...]
commence his meal.

The able Professor here said some[thing] [...]
sounded like the commencement of [...]
uttered in a rather emphatic tone:

which has weathered the lakes for the last ... and refitted for another ... will be converted into a ... Rust is in the dry-docks ... centre-box put into h... thoroughly rebuilt insi... and her tow arrived a few ... going into winter quarters ... Lucy Clark, schooners M... and Mystic; barks Cec... Great West, Trowbridge, ... the last two arrived Satu... after unloading, will go ... of damages sustained ... The harbor tugs Constitutio... laid up in the dry dock, an... supplied with new machiner... brig Mary Booth is being ... room and rigging; schrs L... and Melvina; the Ludington ... repaired; the schrs Minerva, ... barks Mechanic, Hans Crocker, ... The schooner Mason is to be ... dry dock room can be secured. ... Miller, and Driver, bark Crosth... hum, and bark J. Sawyer, the ... caulked and repaired genera... Marsh is to go into dry dock for ... the steam tug Paine is in dry dock ... ceiving new machinery, a new wheel ... replanked, and generally refitted. ... has done a vast amount of work this ... having made eighty-seven trips with ... between here and Grand Haven, and bring... over 600,000 feet each time, making the ... total amount transported by her during the ... season 52,200,000 feet, and at $4.50 per ... the average rate between here and Grand Ha... (en) would have made over $22,000. This ... illustration of the superiority of steam and tow ... barges over sail vessels in transporting lumber ... across the lakes, doing nearly ten times as much ... any schooner on the lakes, in the same space ... of time, and with but little more expense. The ... system is becoming very popular, and it is not ... improbable that, in ten years from now, sail ves... sels will be entirely discarded, and steam and ... tow barges be exclusively used for the transpor... tation of lumber across the lakes.

ESCANABA, MICH.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Most of the Chicago dailies claim that our harbor is frozen up, but such is not the case; our Bay is quite clear of ice, and if the present weather continues, will be so for several weeks to come.

The "epizootic" has got among the horses at the mines, and they have been compelled to stop operations; consequently, a large number of vessels have been compelled to lay up here.

We have about sixteen inches of snow in the woods, and our lumbering companies will commence logging as soon as the epizootic will permit.

E. P. L.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE MATTERS.

The steamer Metropolis has laid up at Milwaukee.

—The H. Earle is on the beach at Saugatuck.

—The schooner Emma is on the beach near Frankfort.

—The City of the Straits arrived at Buffalo in leaking condition.

—The propeller Wenona is severely disabled at Alpena.

—The steamer Saginaw has laid up for the season at Milwaukee.

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—The barge Wauricon, laden with coal for Detroit, is frozen in at Sandusky.

—Forty-two vessels are reported on the beach between Michigan City and the Manitous, many of which have become total wrecks.

—On Wednesday evening the schooner T. B. Rice, ice-bound in Maumee Bay, was rescued and taken into Toledo. There are still other vessels in the ice not yet relieved.

—Captain Peter Brown, Harvey Swischer, ... and William Landendorf and wife, of Toledo, were among those lost by the barges Saturn and Jupiter, wrecked on Lake Superior.

—The schooner Exile is supposed to be lost on Lake Superior. Mr. Sturtevant, of the steam barge Tuttle, lately arrived at Cleveland from Marquette, says "that the Exile, with 400 tons of iron ore—about half a cargo—left Marquette in tow of the Tuttle, expecting to be towed through. At Grand Island the Tuttle left the Exile at anchor outside, and run in to wait for the Ely, which was loading. While there the Exile, in the afternoon of Nov. 26, went off under sail, and a gale commencing immediately, the Tuttle and Ely were unable to leave, and have now gone into winter quarters there." That is the last seen or heard of the Exile. She was leaking a little, and having lost her rudder when she made the famous leap over the bar of the Chocolate River in a previous gale, a steering apparatus had been improvised which required ... to be kept stationary as a stay or support, and hence she could not use her ... sail. It is, therefore, believed she could not have outlived the terrible northwesterly gale that arose at or about the time she left Grand Island. It is possible, of course, that she is safe, but the chances are all against it.

—John Walter, of the London *Times*, recently invited all its literary and mechanical staff—over ...00 in number—at his country seat, Bearwood Hall, and gave them a grand banquet.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Supplies.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until the ...th day of December, 1872, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, etc., required for the use of the county for one year. Also all meal, provisions, flour, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, medicines, etc., needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital, and County Agent, for one year, ending Dec. 31, 1873, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the County may direct.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond, with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the county reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed expedient to do so.

Payments to be made promptly, in cash, immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

All proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to, and deposited with, the County Clerk of Cook County.

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal render it one of the best in the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only ... cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of ... cents per bushel, an abundant supply of soft water from never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come to the mill yard at a cost of ... cents per ton, are among the some of the important advantages of the location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the western roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of this mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn. The sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address

GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or
ADOLPHUS MEIER, St. Louis.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing under the firm of John Damon and Wm. Siebelist is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts contracted by said firm will be assumed by me.

JOHN DAMON.
WM. SIEBELIST.

Dec. 6, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between E. C. Lawrence and Henry Philippi, under the firm name of E. C. Lawrence & Co. was this day terminated by mutual consent.

E. C. LAWRENCE.
HENRY PHILIPPI.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1872.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Frightful Condition of the "Left Limb of the Star Mu, in the Constellation Hercules."

Narrow Escape of the Earth from Total Destruction.

What Occurred a Few Evenings Since at the "Meridian House."

Petty jealousy among the intellectual rivals of this our great city,—Terre Haute, Kankakee, Calumet, and St. Louis,—has for a long time delayed the occurrence of an event which must eventually have happened to place us on a footing with those cities. Since the addition of two able Professors to the astronomical staff of some local organization, not yet publicly recognized as its merits, if it has any, deserve, a long disputed scientific question has been decided. Was Chicago to be the astronomical centre of the country or not? That was the question. The vulgar public did not know upon what grounds Chicago demanded this distinction, but a few wary and discreet citizens did. There was a telescope at the University; there were Professors who said they knew how to use it, and there was one gentleman whose daily labors in wheat, teller the month, and Commercial ... eminently qualified him to speak unhesitatingly of the motions of the heavenly bodies. The appointment of this scientific gentleman to the position of co-laborer with another scientific gentleman whose star-gazing propensities derive additional impetus from the sights he seems to be perpetually studying on his shirt-bosom, settled the question.

The first great achievement of these able Professors was the discovery of the longitude of an unimportant suburb on the South Side, out of reach of the University telescope. We allude, of course, to the City of Cairo, at the extreme south of the State. To bring the inhabitants of that town to a proper appreciation of their advantages, the two able Professors determined to first ascertain their longitude, and, should this fail to convince them, to use heroic measures, such as a personal visit, or an entire edition of S. & U.'s history of the fire. To make this discovery, the services of a gentleman, who might be considered attached to the surveying staff of the Canadian Government did not his wanderings throughout the country contradict the idea of an attachment of any kind, were called into requisition. A discreet silence has been preserved by these terrible conspirators, and the villagers of Cairo are in doubt whether the next assessment of their property will be made by our new Common Council or their own local Board of Aldermen. Their longitude was found to be 5 hours, 56 minutes, and 23.0061 seconds, which virtually abolishes their Town Boards, and adds to the tax-paying community of this large city.

This was accomplished without any great expenditure of vital force on the part of the distinguished savans in question, and their unparalleled success prompted the Canadian and Federal Governments to appeal to them to arbitrate on the question of the longitude of Pembina, whereby the boundaries dividing the sordid plains of Uncle Sam from the blessed Canaan beyond, might be generally agreed to; and to give future survey parties a starting point for their labors. This showed the wisdom of the two Governments, for the gentlemen in question agreed to do so without delay. It was determined one night during the past week to telegraph to Pembina, and ask the operator the time, and, should his watch have run down or be otherwise at fault, to correct it by that presented to one of the Professors—see back files of THE TRIBUNE.

In order to get immediately alongside Pembina, the savans ran a wire,—in reality they found one already run for them, but poetry demands ... which is not taken by "transit" time, and therefore only generally accurate—from Chicago to Duluth, from Duluth to Moorhead, and from Moorhead to Pembina, stopping at way-stations only on signal. This wire was ready for use on the night in question, and the glorious work of giving free Chicago time to the servile colonists of an effete Monarchy was to have occurred at about 6 o'clock in the evening, when the sumptuously-fed serving girls on $4 a week were going to their homes rejoicing over the good-fortune which made them prospective citizens of this great and glorious Republic, where only 10 hours' work a day are demanded for the princely stipend paid them.

That their admiring fellow-citizens might enjoy a glimpse into the arcana of the "meridian house" of this great metropolis, situated in the rear of the University, a representative of each morning paper was invited to attend, and witness the triumph of science over despotism, and inform the world of the debt of gratitude owed by the down-trodden Manitobians to the Federal Government, and the two harmonious Professors who had volunteered their valuable services. The one objection against the "Meridian House" as an hotel is the absence of any apparatus for the radiation of heat, and the suburban residents of Milwaukee and San Diego are cautioned against taking rooms there between June 30 and Aug. 21 inclusive. The celestial observations which occurred there on the evening mentioned were taken under the most chilling influences, and the qualifiedly successful results were in a measure due to these untoward circumstances. The transit telescope, which an *Inter-Ocean* reporter shrunk away from in dismay, resembles a suspended field-piece with complicated wheels, the muzzle pointing heavenward like a mortar. A telegraphic instrument, which was to have sent despatches to Pembina, was affixed to a small table, while the right eye of one able Professor was attached to the touch-hole of the field piece. Those present instinctively put their fingers into their ears, dropping paper and pencil, and wearing a look of agonized expectancy.

The telegraphic operator stood over his instrument, ready to signal to Pembina, his cheeks blanched, and his lips as bloodless as the snow on Hohenlinden. Suddenly the able Professor shouted, "There it is!"

"Wha-i-t?" exclaimed the audience, their chattering teeth protracting the query to a ridiculous length.

"An enormous blotch on the left limb of the star Mu, in the constellation Hercules," said the Professor, excitedly. "It is extending itself, too," he shouted; "it is growing; by the——"

"Let us see," shouted the reporters with one voice.

The able Professor permitted THE TRIBUNE reporter to examine it, knowing the consequences of a refusal.

The reporter applied his left eye to the touch-hole of the instrument, and placed his finger on the right eyelid. A most singular phenomenon was apparent to his awestruck gaze. The sky seemed all ablaze, save toward the edge of the field of vision, where an enormous black blotch was distinctly seen. Its shape was nearly regular, being an ellipse, with a slight protuberance at one end of the major axis. This protuberance was round, while a darker blotch was visible on each side of it. As the reporter gazed, a slow motion was visible in the body of the mass, and a black ray was observed to be slowly thrust forth. It must have moved with utterly inconceivable rapidity over the face of the star, for in less than a minute it stood out sideways, almost at right angles, and about half as long as the object. A similar movement was inaugurated on the other side, at the spot corresponding to the first. Then a second ray was thrown out on the first side, and then a second on the other side. Finally, a third projection followed on each side, and the enormous mass of blackness moved slowly over the surface of the star. It was an awful portent, and, as the reporter narrated each successive movement, the exclamations from the Professors were terrible. The abler Professor sat down on the floor, picked up a note-book dropped by one of the reporters, and commenced figuring. The *Times* reporter knelt in an agony of fear, and prayed disconnectedly. The reporter watched this fearful object which had now reached the edge of the star, and slowly moved around it, as if endeavoring to swallow it up, but failing to find a suitable place to commence his meal.

The able Professor here said something which sounded like the commencement of a prayer, uttered in a rather emphatic tone: "At the lowest calculation, unless my figures are inaccurate, which they never are, that enormous mass of darkness must be moving at the rate of 23,372,433,201,602 miles a second."

At this stupendous announcement the reporter left the telescope and made some minutes.

"It is enough," said the two Professors. "The earth will doubtless be destroyed within 3 hours, 2 minutes, and 7 seconds. Let us remove this valuable transit glass to a place of safety, and then think of our families."

The muzzle of the field-piece was lowered, and a hasty packing up of the various details commenced. The telegraph operator signalled Duluth to tell Moorhead to warn Pembina that no time was to be lost in making peace with Heaven, as the time was short.

Our able Professor carefully unscrewed the eye-piece from the telescope, while the other removed the magnificent object glass. The operations were again suddenly interrupted by an inquiry from a reporter, if anybody had a pin.

A dozen pins were offered instantly. The reporter bent down to the object glass, jabbed at it with a pin, and held up to the lamp a curious but not unfamiliar object. "This," said he, frowning at the squirming bed-bug, "is the cause of your dreadful portent. He has been asleep during the cold weather, and the operations this evening have disturbed him. Operator, telegraph Duluth that the horrible stellar phenomenon was a bed-bug."

The operator did as directed. One of the able Professors remarked that he had never supposed the star Mu, in the constellation Hercules, to be one of the many variable stars, and doubted the accuracy of his colleague's impromptu calculations. He had been on the Coast Survey, and was unreliable.

The operator here remarked that the lines would not work, and he could not "get" Duluth. He was told "never mind; don't say anything about this," and cautioned to be silent on the subject. The reporters were requested to make no mention of the strange turn affairs had taken, and were promised a consideration if their reports contained no mention of it. This may account for the absence of a detailed report of this event in the other papers.

About the bed-bug, however, many hypotheses were offered to account for his unexpected appearance. The most probable one was that competition had assumed so gigantic a phase in the blood-sucking business in the University that he was driven from the building by famine.

And so the longitude of Pembina must be noted on some future occasion. The excuse that the other reporters agreed upon was that the wires would not work, and that no stars were visible to ascertain the correct time.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

There has been so much doubt expressed as to the correctness of our report as to the bill against Peltzer being dismissed and the injunction still standing, that we have taken trouble to verify the facts. Judge Farwell dismissed the suit against Otto Peltzer, and with that dismissal went everything, injunction and all. But the other side took an appeal from this decision, which was allowed, the effect of which is, that the injunction remains, pending the decision of the Supreme Court. In the meantime, as the Supreme Court does not meet till late in next year, and as the appeal may be decided in favor of the defendant Peltzer, which will give him a right possibly to claim damages suffered from an injunction restraining his proceeding with his Atlas for so many months, His Honor directed the complainants to give bonds for $20,000, for the purpose of indemnifying the defendant in such an event. No order has yet been prepared, but it will be in substance as here stated.

The motion for a new trial in the suit South Park Commissioners v. Amanda Cook, was overruled on Saturday. The plaintiffs relied on the opinion of the Supreme Court, on the extravagant nature of the verdict, and on the ignorance that characterized the witnesses as to the subject in question. The defence relied on the fact that the value of the land on the 28th of April, 1870, had to be ascertained by a jury, and the interest thereon since that period computed; that the jury had ascertained those particulars through the testimony of competent witnesses—they were at least as good judges as those engaged in the case as to whether the witnesses were competent or otherwise—and that upon such testimony the jury had returned a verdict.

In the matter of Webster et al., bankrupts, J. H. Bird, of New York, was examined on Saturday, as to the representations of the bankrupt in respect of his pecuniary position. Deponent testified that early in the year the bankrupt told him he was worth $50,000, and on August 10 he told him that his debts amounted to $6,000 and assets to $12,000.

Since the decision of Judge Tree as to change of venue on certain insurance companys' petitions, refusing the change on technical grounds, as reported in this column, the petitioners have been careful to remedy every omission then pointed out, and now all applications in which the law is complied with are readily granted.

Evidence in support of the purchased claims of the National Insurance Company, against the State Insurance Company, which were reported by THE TRIBUNE at the time they were filed with Register Hibbard, will be heard before the Register this morning at 10 o'clock.

Louis Strohaker, imprisoned in the County Jail under ca. sa. of the Superior Court, in suit of Joseph Frenlich for $1,949.93, and of Theodore Kearney and Saul Swatchell for $586.31, petitions the County Court for release under the Insolvent act.

On Thursday the numbers of the Circuit Court new suits got advanced a trifle, viz. from 5,099 to 6,000, odd, a difference of a thousand or so, in favor of the Clerk. The profession will please correct their numbers. The suits have been numbered back, and are now correct.

The examination of important witnesses in the matter of the Lamar Insurance Company, which was to have taken place on Saturday, has been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of the melancholy death, by railroad accident, of Knowles, the petitioning creditor.

In the District Court, the Grand Jury having completed their business, and all arrears being brought up, the venire for a Petit Jury is returnable to-day, and the call will be proceeded with.

In the District Court, on Saturday, George W. Scott, indicted by the Grand Jury for not stamping a deed, and thus defrauding the revenue, gave bail for $5,000.

A first meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt Stearns, for the election of assignee, takes place this morning at 11 o'clock before Register Hibbard.

In the railroad condemnation suit, Northwestern Railway Company v. John Gray, the jury was discharged on Saturday, being unable to agree.

About two hundred petitions for change of venue are ready to be presented by the Knickerbocker Insurance Company.

Several persons were found to be insane by jury trial in the County Court on Saturday.

The call of the bankruptcy calendar is officially announced for to-day.

Defaults were the only entries on the Criminal Court docket on Saturday.

Venires for petit jurors in the Superior Court are returnable to-day.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

CHANCERY—315—Jenkins v. Sturges; leave to file copy of original bill, and defendant ruled to answer in ten days after notice. 276—Kerr v. Wilson; leave to file copy of bill and amended and supplemental bills, and defendant ruled to file copies of respective answers and demurrers in ten days after the service of notice.

LAW—595—Jenkins v. D'Arcy; demurrer of defendant to second count sustained 734—Lewis v. Michigan Central Railroad Company; jury returned verdict this morning, finding defendant not guilty; plaintiff moves for new trial.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

CHANCERY—654—R. E. Jenkins v. Mary Tuble; leave to file cross bill.

CRIMINAL—8—United States of America v. George W. Scott; indictment for neglecting to stamp a deed; recognizances of $5,000 entered into.

LAW—716—G. W. Upton, assignee, v. Matteson; motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction overruled. 712—Same v. Stewart; demurrer to second plea sustained, and leave to amend declaration.

BANKRUPTCY—2,032—Nathan Underwood et al.; no cause having been shown to the contrary, order ni si made absolute. 2,159—French Vault Light Company; jury waived, and submitted to Court and taken under advisement. 2,147—G. L. Bell; order on Warner to pay over all debts collected. 1,990—Equitable Insurance Company; report of Assignee for November filed and referred to Register Hibbard.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[Judge Porter.]

LAW—3,500—Bartalotte v. Sullivan; demurrer to first breach of narr overruled; demurrer to second and third sustained, and leave to plaintiff to amend in five days. 1,977 a.—Schultz v. Frazel, demurrer to second, third, fourth, and fifth pleas of Hayman sustained, and leave to file amended pleas in ten days; demurrer to first and third pleas of Frazel sustained; to fourth ... overruled, and leave to amend in ten days. ...—Commercial Insurance Company; ...—Same v. same; judgment, $6,026.65. 2,970—Dient (?) v. Lamar Insurance Company; judgment, $1,272. 3,542a—Motion of plaintiff leave to file new narr., etc., and rule on defendant to plead in ten days. 3,542a—Same order. 2,597—Butterfield v. Comstock; by agreement rule on defendant to plead or demur in ten days. 3,605—Montague v. Frank; default and judgment $201.36 v. Frank, only, and *sci fa.* 2,182—Swarth v. Reiches; default. 2,461—McKindley v. Carpenter; default and record of judgement $467.87, of June 8, '71. 3,539—Danforth v. Haven; judgment of June 7 restored. 2,279—Plant v. Stephens; time to plead extended 5 days. 2,260—Andrews v. Dom; continuation on payment of costs, and set for January 20. 3,380—Pettibone v. Bundell; leave to plaintiff to amend all papers and proceedings by changing names. 2,356—United States Company v. Stroeser; default and judgment $3,761.93. 3,391—Second National Bank v. Schloppman; default and judgment $744.84. 3,310—Carr v. Gallagher; dismissed by plaintiff.

Call, 7 to 16, 18, 19, 21 to 27 inclusive. On trial, 6.

[Judge Gary.]

CHANCERY.—367—McCullough v. Scott; leave to complainant to file supplemental bill and rule to answer in thirty days. 756 a—Shipperd v. Cutler et al.; demurrer of West to Cutler's cross bill sustained, and leave to file amended cross bill; rule on defendants to plead, &c., in thirty days. 966—Newman v. Newman; decree of divorce. 457—Connors v. Connors; decree for alimony for support of defendant and her children. 1,022—Arnold v. Arnold; decree of divorce. 1,107—Jones v. Jones; decree of divorce. 876—Shaver v. Borner et al.; proof of publication v. all whom it may concern; and by stipulation reference to Magruder. ...—Schaeffer et al. v. Schaeffer; injunction dissolved, and leave to complainant to file suggestion (?). 1,191—Bilow v. Bilow; reference to Magruder. ...—Fink v. Fink; decree of divorce.

NEW SUITS.

41,583—Jerome H. Jackson v. Willis G. Jackson, Jacob Young, and all whom it may concern; petition to establish title to the southeast quarter of Section 11, and the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 40, north of range 13, east, except Blocks 1, 12, 16, and 19, and the north ½ of Blocks 17 and 20; George Gardner, attorney. 41,584—Benjamin Newman v. Edward W. Pelton; confession of judgment on an action of $1,060. 41,585, 41,586, and 41,587—Appeals. 41,588—J. Z. Alstrop v. Peter Langeswey (?); assumpsit, $50; Magee & Olsen, attorneys. 41,589—John Sewonnig v. Joseph Bartenshlager et al.; injunction to stay proceedings under an alleged fraudulent change in a chattel mortgage and bill of sale, by which plaintiff's house was wrongfully included.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Booth.]

LAW.—2,127—Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company v. John Gray et al.; jury discharged, being unable to agree. 853—Goodman v. Heidenbrand; judgment on verdict. 1,166—Bakker v. Kimball; defendant elects to stand by second and third amended pleas, and excepts to ruling. 937—Curtis v. Michigan Central Railroad; set for Friday next. 626—Evans v. Loitz; motion for new trial overruled and judgment; exceptions; appeal bond and bill of exceptions in 30 days. 2,879—Dowd v. Franks et al.; leave to defendant to come into court to defend, and judgment to stand as security, execution stayed; plaintiff given to Saturday to file counter pleadings. 1,626—Woodman et al. v. Connelly; rule on defendant to perfect his appeal on ten days' notice. 1,626—Wayman v. McCarthy; rule on defendants to file additional security in $... within 30 days, or appeal to be dismissed. 1,2..—Shimpferman v. Sadler; personal service, and default. 686—Hes v. Booth; submitted to court for trial, and on hearing, Court finds for defendant; plaintiff moves for new trial. Fahrenkroug v. Electic Life Company, and Vail v. Harkhurst. 357 to 375 inclusive.

[Judge Tree.]

LAW—2,362—Andrews v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company; venue changed to Lake County on petition of defendant at defendant's costs. 2,1..—Swett v. Same; same order. 2,491—Wm. A. Jones v. Same; same order. 2,580—Herman Spannagel v. Same; same order. 2,525—Louis Hammel v. Same; same order. 2,520—Rice et al. v. Same; same order. 2,374—Blackwell v. Same; same order. 2,1..—Scheen v. Same; same order. 1,053—Russell v. The Brown Turner Sugar Refining Company; demurrer to narr sustained. ...—Payne v. Compton; motion for new trial overruled, and judgment on verdict; exceptions and appeal; bill of exceptions in 60 days and appeal bond ($600). 1,719—Sutherland v. Sutherland; demurrer to Narr overruled; 10 days to plead.

[Judge Farwell.]

LAW.—389—Donley v. French et al.; solicitor for defendant has leave to take copy of depositions of James Michil, John O'Shea, and Enoch G. Hooke, Thos. Cavanaugh, John Welsh, E. J. Allison, and Edward Connell, filed by complainant's solicitor. 90—Fargo et al. v. O'Connor et al.; cause heard and decree; exceptions by defendants. 47—Timothy v. Sylphina Lane; cause heard and decree.

NEW SUITS.

5,141—Jones v. Hunting; appeal. 5,142—Peter D. Rosenburg v. Geo. W. Mittimore; bonds for costs by Sleeper & Whiton. 5,143—Anna Carmichael v. Jos. West & W. H. Craig; trespass, $1,000; C. Remick, attorney. 5,144—Dougherty v. Eddy; appeal. 5,145—Louise Fredelrap v. Elizabeth Nespel et al.; confession of judgment on a note of $61. 5,146—McCabe et al. v. Fursey; appeal. 5,147—Buckley v. Felsenthal; same. 5,148—Vinsine & Hocamp; same. 5,149—Cohn v. Levi; same.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[Judge Wallace.]

George A. Bigelow; citation to the executrix dismissed at the cost of the estate; her account presented and approved; also application and motion to be discharged from the office, and resignation accepted. Hugh A. White appointed administrator de bonis non, and his bond for $300,000 and inventory approved. Bohan L. Shepard; administrator produces receipt of County Treasurer for balance in his hands, and is discharged. Theresa Jaegle; lunacy trial and verdict insane. Polly Sexton; same. John Diver; same (not a pauper). Diana Scales; application to try for insanity dismissed. Catherine Lahigh; lunacy trial continued till 11th inst. at 10 a. m. Jacob Schneider; inventory, appraisement, and award approved. George McCoughy; files restored.

PERSONAL.

Hon. P. T. Rowles, of Ohio, is at the Sherman.

The Lydia Thompson troupe is at the Clifton House.

Colonel John Harney, U. S. A., is quartered with friends on Michigan avenue.

J. H. Raymond, Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, is at the Tremont.

The Lingard troupe left this city yesterday for Milwaukee, where they fulfill an engagement this week.

The rumor that Hon. W. F. Storey would occupy a stage box at the Academy of Music every evening this week, is contradicted.

"R. W. Emmerson, Boston," was on the register at the Gardner yesterday, but Mr. Felt could not say whether he was a celebrated philosopher or not.

Since Frank Lumbard made up his mind to sue the Republican Central Committee for the $680 due him, he has added to the four selections in the *repertoire* of his quartette, a fifth song, beginning:

The Minstrel boy to the war has gone;
In the ranks of debt you'll find him.

Yesterday the following were at the Briggs: Geo. A. Lincoln, Cedar Rapids; S. J. Smith, Denver; J. B. Grayson, Wyoming Territory; P. M. Hayden, Boston; D. E. Hill, Cleveland; S. J. Fancher, Kansas City; G. W. Patterson, New York.

The following prominent gentlemen were at the Gardner yesterday: J. C. Haynes, New York; Z. F. Meader, Cincinnati; D. C. Strawbridge and J. C. Smith, Brookfield, Mo.; S. J. Keaton, Moline, Ill.; M. H. Ziegler, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Storm, Florida; B. Z. Oldo, Columbus, Ohio.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: W. J. Tilgham, Baltimore; P. Messick, Albany; J. T. Chancy, Washington; S. Millace and G. H. Smith, Boston; M. Chase, New York; Chas. Vicars, St. Louis; S. R. Carne, Providence; P. S. Stewart, Pana, Ill.

Judge Gary said a good thing, on Saturday, after granting the third decree of divorce that morning. Replying to a lawyer who wanted his case heard in open Court, to save the expense of a hearing before a Master: "They are all in such a hurry," he said; "I am afraid that I am overstocking this market with second-hand married women." Which is a fact.

Yesterday the Tremont entertained the following gentlemen: A. Anderson, Toledo; W. J. Lyle, Lexington, Ky.; Chas. F. Wadsworth, G. S. Williams, Geneseo, N. Y.; H. R. Bonnell, New York; Mrs. W. H. Cruger, Peoria; W. V. Montgomery, H. W. McNeil, F. Cassady, Des Moines; C. P. Titsworth, J. C. Mount, New York; R. L. Cable, R. R. Cable, H. C. Osborn, Rock Island; James Sawyer, Milwaukee.

At the Annual Assembly of Siloam Council No. 53, of Royal Super Excellent and Select Masters, held Saturday evening, the following officers were elected and installed to serve for the ensuing Masonic year: Jonathan J. French, T. I. G. M.; Henry Titus, D. I. G. M.; Chas. F. Foerster, P. C. V.; Moses Gray, Treasurer; Jas. A. T. Bird, Recorder; Andrew J. Gilford, C. of G.; Moses Pekins, Conductor; E. R. Catlin, G. Steward; I. P. Hatfield, Sentinel.

THE REV. DR. COLLYER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me to suggest, through your columns, that there are many of your readers, who are in the habit of attending the "Star Lecture Course," who would be pleased to hear Dr. Collyer, of Unity Church, in a lecture. The writer had the pleasure, a few years sine, of hearing the reverend gentleman give a lecture on "Yorkshire and Charlotte Bronte;" and he is sure that, if he could be induced to repeat it, he would have a large audience.

A CONSTANT TRIBUNE READER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7, 1872.

Chief Justice Morris is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

—Lee, the newly chosen Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, is an irregular offshoot of one of the best families.

NEWS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

Query: Is the Galloway-Barker-Runyon Contract a Contract in Law?

A Disagreeable Bone for the National and Stock and Mutual Creditors to Pick.

Many suits have been brought by policy holders of the National Insurance Company; and fertile are exhaustive have been the points of law that have tripped up the plaintiffs, constantly bringing those unhappy persons to the verge of despair at moments when their prospects seemed brightest. Among other expedients resorted to by the suitors, was an action on the guaranty given by three shareholders of the Company to pay all debts outstanding on the 8th day of January, 1870, when the National, it will be remembered, swallowed up the Stock and Mutual; the debts of the latter Company being secured separately by a similar guaranty given by Bowen, Follansbee, and Layton. The most crushing blow of all was delivered on Saturday, —for it relates to this guaranty,—in the shape of a demurrer to a test suit, Rozet v. Galloway *et al.* It was a demurrer of the most stunning, smashing, diabolical kind; and the other side have taken a week to ponder it. We print a summary report, with all the authorities: Rozet & Galloway et al. being called, Mr. Evans appeared for the defendants, and entered a demurrer to the Narr, on the following written guaranty:

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1870.—We, the undersigned subscribers, agree to and do hereby guarantee and assume to pay and will pay all the debts now outstanding against the National Insurance Company of Chicago.

A. J. GALLOWAY,
J. N. BARKER,
E. F. RUNYON.

Mr. Evans stated exhaustively the state of affairs prior to the giving of this guaranty, the relations between the National and Stock Companies, the formation, career, and amalgamation of the two corporations, and the winding up of their business in January, 1870, when the shareholders whose names were appended to the document quoted above gave that guaranty for the payment of the then outstanding debts of the National, and Bowen, Follansbee, and Layton did the same for the Stock Mutual; gave a concise resume of the matters charged in the Narr, commencing on that portion which refers to the State Auditor's duties in relation to the care of assets on behalf of creditors,—this guaranty being among such assets,—and defining the debts outstanding in January, 1870, as claims having already accrued, and not claims under policies then running, under which losses might afterwards accrue, as in this case of Rozet, who paid for a policy terminating in 1875, on which there was a loss in the great fire in 1871, which subsequent loss could not be termed a debt in 1870; and was about to glance at the affairs of the Stock and Mutual Company, when

Counsel for plaintiff objected that such matter was inadmissable, not being part of the Narr.

Mr. Evans replied that his demurrer had nothing to do with this; his reference was simply meant to enlighten the Court as to the state of affairs prior to the date on which the guaranty was given, in order that the Court might have the very fullest information that it was in his power to afford.

The Court saw no objection to explanatory remarks.

Mr. Evans concisely sketched the circumstances leading to the absorption of the Stock and Mutual by the National, and then referred to the numerous actions now pending against the National, describing their nature and in what respects they differed from Rozet v. Galloway *et al.* In this suit, he maintained there was no cause of action. The same guaranty was the foundation of several similar actions in this Court brought by holders of policies issued by the National Insurance Company, wherein the plaintiffs had not yet obtained judgment when suit was brought, and wherein the policies were issued before the date of the guarantee, although the loss or debt did not accrue until twenty-two months later.

The Court asked if the facts were the same in all suits under this guarantee,—the facts, that is to say, as to judgments not being obtained.

Mr. Evans said they were. He demurred:

First, because the guarantee, if good for anything, could only apply to indebtedness existing or outstanding against the National Insurance Company at the date of the contract.

Second, because there were no contracting parties to the contract; because there were no parties to agree to or enter on this guarantee, and consequently the paper was a *nudum pactum*.

Third, there was no consideration for this guarantee, and consequently it was invalid.

Fourth, because a judgment must be obtained on the policy set forth in the declaration before any cause of action can exist on the guaranty.

The counsel argued at great length in support of these points, extending, explaining, and insisting upon them, in view of objections to their soundness. As to "Debts," he submitted that in no event could the paper or guarantee extend to future or accruing debts, and more especially the guarantee would not cover or apply to losses on policies issued by the National Insurance Company, the matter being one for adjustment by the guarantors of the two companies, as between the companies only. For a definition of Debt, he read Drake on Attachment, sec. 24, page 25 and 17 (?); also, Benson v. Campbell, 6th Porter, 455. As to "Contracts," he insisted there were no parties to this contract, that the paper had no legal existence, no legal character. As to "Considerations," there was none. (Vide 1st Chitty on contracts, 2d, on page 3;—there cannot be a deed without signing, sealing, and delivering; there is no contract if not under seal; there must be the consent of two parties; there must also be a consideration.) It was asserted by the other side that the State Auditor was a party to the contract; that he was a legal trustee of the policy-holders; but this could not be, as the State Auditor had no power to accept any such paper as this guaranty, or, if he had accepted it, to give it up again (Statutes of 1870 as to Insurance); such a proceeding was wholly beyond the powers vested in him in law. As to "Judgment," the plaintiff must proceed by showing cause of action; he must have judgment, or make such averments as would leave no possible question as to the debt (page 35, Chitty on Contracts); must prove there is a fixed debt, that there is no defence. As to mutuality, he read Parsons on Contracts, page 13, vol. 3, defining parole evidence, agreements in writing, requiring consideration for promises to be stated; also East's Reports (?) page 23, vol. 3 (parole evidence not admissible). All the English decisions, and the decisions of the French Courts, laid it down that a consideration must be expressed, and the same was the fact as regards most of the American Courts. He quoted from p. 160, New Hampshire Reports, vol. 1, and p. 54 of vol. 5 (without consideration contract void). The counsel concluded by saying he would submit the authorities to his Honor, and that his side insisted on all the points in the demurrer.

The counsel for the plaintiff said the brief period at his disposal before the court adjourned (5 minutes) left him no opportunity to reply to the authorities quoted, and, after a conversation, it was agreed that the case should be passed for one week.

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees—Bills Audited—Special Assessments for Street Improvements—A Temporary Loan Authorized.

At the regular meeting of the Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park, on Saturday afternoon, the following bills were ordered to be paid:

Pay-roll on South Chicago avenue ditch	$ 116.00
Pay-roll on Section 36 drain	440.50
Ernst Uterschank, on Section 36 drain	112.00
William Moseler, on Section 36 drain	169.97
Michael Doyle, on Section 36 drain	13.00
F. W. Adams, on Forty-seventh and State streets	16.47
Bridges on South Chicago avenue	246.50
Inter-Ocean advertising	63.00
Pay-roll on Wabash avenue culverts	132.50
Pay-roll on Chestnut street sidewalk	10.00
Pay-roll on sprinkling streets	36.00
Pay-roll on sidewalks and outlets	16.00
George W. Wheeler, extending assessment	37.50
Ely, Burnham & Barker, copying	15.00
Beach & Barnard, printing	29.00
Dobson & Rhoads, surveying	190.80
D. W. Gammon, Fifty-first street pier	200.00
P. Cornell, grading Jefferson street	313.00
Beatty & Barker, Fifty-first street sewer	4,011.80
John McCaffrey, South Chicago avenue	16,008.77
Total	$22,685.60

TOWN PLATS.

The following town plats were approved: James Sainson's Subdivision of the sw ¼ of Sec. 25, T. 38, N. R. 14 E. Hark de Jong's Subdivision of part of the sw ¼ of the sw ¼ of Sec. 10, T. 37, N. R. 14 E. Clinger's Subdivision of the north 4 acres of the se ¼ of the ne ¼ of the nw ¼ of Sec 10, T. 37, N. R. 14 E. C. Barton's Subdivision of Block 1 of Walker & Stinson's Subdivision of the w ½ of the sw ¼ of Sec. 2, T. 38, N. R. 14 E. Boylan's Subdivision of Lot 15 of George W. Clark's Subdivision of the e ½ of the nw ¼ of Sec. 25, T. 38, N. R. 14 E. Map of Subdivision of part of the sw ¼ of Sec. 34, T. 38, N. R. 14 E.

POLICE REPORT.

Captain Binford reported 8 arrests by the police force in the month of November, of which 6 persons were from Chicago, and two of Hyde Park; for drunkness, 3; digging in streets, 2; shooting on Sunday, 1; breaking the peace, 1; resisting officer, 1. Amount of fines assessed, $108; amount of fines collected, $57.35.

CALUMET RIVER.

The resignation of William Donahue as ferryman over the Calumet River was received and accepted. The engineer was instructed to make plans and estimates for a floating bridge instead of the ferry.

FIFTY-FIRST STREET SEWER.

The Engineer reported that the South Park Commissioners are laying down pipes on Grove Parkway, and wish to connect with the Fifty-first street sewer, and some regulation is necessary for the basins and traps to prevent sand from filling up the sewer. Referred to the Special Committee on Construction.

LICENSES.

The petition of Peter Doyle for license as a sewer builder was received and referred. It was resolved that the fee of a license for a two-horse wagon, for one year, be $10; and for more than two horses, $15. President Cady announced that he will attend the Village Hall on Wednesday next, and each succeeding afternoon this week, from 2 to 5 p. m., to issue licenses; and will give orders to prosecute all persons doing business without the required license, after Christmas day.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Two petitions were presented, by owners of property, to open Langley and Evans avenues from Forty-first to Forty-seventh streets.

The following ordinances to levy special assessments were adopted:

To open Forrestville avenue from Forty-first to Forty-seventh streets; to open Evans avenue from Bowen avenue to Forty-sixth street. Charles W. Ayars, Consider H. Willett, and Samuel G. Rhoades were elected the Commissioners to estimate the cost of the above condemnations.

To complete Washington avenue from Forty-ninth to Fifty-seventh street; to complete Stony Island avenue from Sixty-seventh to Eighty-seventh streets; to complete Oak street and Drexel avenue; to complete Hyde Park avenue from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-seventh streets; to complete Section 36 drain (Seventy-ninth street); to complete town line drain (Eighty-seventh street). Messrs. Hale, Bradner, and Clark were elected the Commissioners to estimate the cost.

To complete Cottage Grove avenue; to complete Chicago and Thornton roads; to complete Egandale avenue; to complete Fifty-seventh street; to construct sidewalks on the west side of Madison avenue from Grove to Fiftieth street. Messrs. Waldron, Clark, and Vanderbelt were elected Commissioners on estimates.

TEMPORARY LOAN.

It was resolved that the President and Treasurer be authorized to borrow $30,000 for a period not exceeding six months for a General Town Fund, to be repaid by collection of taxes.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

It was ordered that the Committee on Streets report a proper system of of naming and numbering the streets and avenues, and also on the propriety of adopting the decimal system of numbering houses in Hyde Park.

Adjourned to Saturday, Dec 21.

LITERARY.

There is to be a public meeting of the Hyde Park Literary Society at the Town Hall, this evening. Musical Director, S. L. Underwood. Oration by Professor Leslie Lewis. Debate on Postal Telegraphy—Affirmative: H. V. Freeman and E. L. Brainard; negative: D. H. Howe, and Wm. J. Harrick; Ladies' Department, Mrs. Knox.

—Paschal Coggins, after making a gallant run for Congress, in California, has resumed his editorial position on the Sacramento *Union*.

—William S. King, of Minnesota, is not a candidate for re-election as Postmaster of the House, in the next Congress.

—The Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, of New York City, has been called to the Presbyterian Church, Oakland, Cal. Salary, $4,000.

—The Rev. Horace Cooke, has been appointed by the Ontario Government Chief Emigration Commissioner in England.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, PART OF whole of furniture for sale. Inquire Monday, at 111 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTATE and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st., elegant 4-story and basement stone front building, No. 259 Wabash-av.; very fine offices in the first story, front building; also good basement No. 145 Monroe-st. Beautiful 3-story and basement marble front building No. 254 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON CASS-ST., corner Illinois-st.; 10 rooms; has all the modern improvements. Rent only $70 per month to good, permanent tenant. MEAD & CO., 71 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL MARBLE houses on Michigan and Prairie-avs.; stores and houses on Wentworth-av. S. MEARS, 146 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 238 VINCENNES-AV., 11 ROOMS, hot and cold water; will sell furniture, or rent furnished or unfurnished. Apply at house, or of W. H. SAMPSON & CO.

TO RENT—TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES OF 10 rooms each, on Prairie-av., near Forty-second-st.; modern improvements, and never occupied. Apply on premises 1488 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 706 MONROE-ST., TWO-STORY and basement brick, with barn, 11 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, Stewart stove, bath-room with marble basins. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 8 ROOMS, 4 CLOSETS, $35 per month, at 70 Wentworth-st. Two rooms, $9. Three rooms, $10. Inquire at 156 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE TEN ROOMS, 1675 STATE-st., $25. Rooms over 241 Cottage Grove-av. $15. House, 119 Lake-av., $50. Nice house at Maywood, $40 per month. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED STONE-FRONT HOUSE, No. 511 Carroll-av., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 971 WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-second-st., for a term of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—NEAT FRAME COTTAGE CONTAINING six rooms, No. 1063 West Madison-st. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, at Central Hotel, 23 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, fourth floor.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT suite of rooms, suitable for four gentlemen, at 755 Wabash-av.; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE FRONT SUITES, with first-class accommodations, furnished or unfurnished, for ladies and gentlemen, or single gentlemen, at 604 Adams-st., 1 block west of Union Park.

TO RENT—TWO OR FOUR LARGE ROOMS, ON first floor, suitable for housekeeping; gas, water, &c. 207 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, at 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE SECOND STORY OF NO. 96 West Madison-st., opposite Sherman House.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, SINGLE or double rooms, well furnished; also a large double parlor, unfurnished, in a new stone front house, with all modern improvements; terms low to the right parties. Apply at 361 West VanBuren-st., second house west of Ashland-av.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS, FINE CARPETS, &C., for dressmaking, dentist, or other light business; reasonable. Apply at rooms 227 West Madison.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS WITH CLOSETS AND pantry, in a new house on the upper floor, with water, to a small respectable family, corner of Butterfield and Twenty-seventh-sts.; rent $20 per month. Call at No. 85 Twenty-seventh-st.

TO RENT—$20, FIRST FLOOR (5 ROOMS) OF dwelling 169 Rucker-st. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 83 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OUR TEMPORARY STORE, 20x150 FT., on corner Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., with two good offices. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD, LIGHT, FRONT office over my store, Nos. 58 and 60 South Water-st. J. H. DIX.

TO RENT—STORE—376 STATE-ST., RUNNING back to planked alley; immediate possession. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—146 SOUTH CLARK-ST., THREE upper floors, 20x125, suitable for any first-class business. Rent cheap to the right party. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—46, 51, 54, LAKE-ST., 135, 136, 138 TO 211 South Clark-st., 313 State-st., stores and offices in Speed Block on Dearborn-st., by J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent and House Renting Agency, 124 South Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE ON West Side, in good neighborhood, and not over $50 per month. J. A. L., 206 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A BOILER NEARLY NEW, 12 FEET long by 36 inches diameter, 42 in flues; with fire front, britchen, etc. Cheap for cash. Inquire AMERICAN BOILER WORKS, 336 South Halsted-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL to invest in a light, respectable, paying business. Address Y 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN DEsires to invest $10,000 to $20,000 in some safe and profitable business. Address, with real name and particulars, P 89, Tribune office.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL IMPOSING STONES. Can be seen in composing room of The Tribune office, on inquiry of foreman.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY WISHES A HOME WHERE MUSIC LESsons will be received as whole or part payment. Address TEACHER, care of Carrier 21.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., $15,000. House, Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. Other desirable property on this avenue. Cottage on West Washington-st., cheap. CHACE & ABELL, 124 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 8 years; 7 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 122 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $450—ONLY $50 DOWN. We have the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means. Don't go out of the city to buy a lot. We can sell you one convenient to street cars and business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 148 South Clark-st., corner Madison, Room 8.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN—WE HAVE 50 feet on Monroe-st., near Fifth-av., at $100 per foot less than its value, for a few days. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LOT NEAR Forty-third-st., at low price; easy terms. GEORGE H. HESS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED LOTS.
Northeast corner Warren and Western-avs.
Fifth-av. Several good corners.
Michigan-av., north of Jackson.
Michigan-av., north of Monroe.
97x125 northwest corner Thirty-second and Wabash-av.

HYDE PARK.

450 feet front in Egandale, and single lots in this Subdivision.

We have a long list of other desirable Hyde Park property.

WOODLAWN.

Lots near this station.

CHACE & ABELL, 124 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FIFTY FEET ON MICHIgan-av., near Twenty-sixth, $30,000.
Stone-front house and lot on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth, $12,000.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., house and 82 feet ground, $37,000; $5,000 cash, balance at end of three years.
Michigan-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth, lots to suit purchasers, 100 feet, more or less.
30 acres in 26, 38, 14, $100,000.
WM. GARNETT & CO., 26 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation, modern improvements, and lot 50x125, south front on Park-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON SIXTEENTH-ST., NEAR the city limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AND FRANKLIN-STS.—82x100 feet on the southeast corner of Indiana and Franklin-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT ON CRIPPEN-ST., BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-avs., at a bargain. MEAD & CO., 71 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone octagon front house, 16 rooms, all modern improvements, barn, and lot 25x125 feet, south front, on Washington-st., east of Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100x150, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Monroe and Wood-sts. 50x150 feet, south front, on Adams-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES FRONTING EAST ON Douglas Park, near Douglas Park Station. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES NEAR IRVING PARK; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT houses on Warren-av., each $5,500.
House 112 Loomis-st. Lot 50 feet front, and house well built.
19 Congress-st., two-story and basement marble front.
Large brick house on Drexel-av.
Houses with large lots near Drexel-av., and convenient to steam cars.
House near Kenwood Depot, with or without furniture. Location very desirable.
House and large lot near Hyde Park Depot.
Two cottages in Hyde Park cheap.
House at Park side, very cheap.
CHACE & ABELL, 124 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE GROVE LOTS, ONLY one hour's ride by railroad, at $100 each; only $10 cash payment. Full warranty deed. The very best bargains at present. I. S. FITCH & CO., 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY at extremely low price. Also 2½ acres near. This first-class. S. DEAMAUDE, cor. Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR SALE IN SOUTH Evanston several beautiful lots, prices from $15 to $30 per foot, convenient to the depot, easy terms. Also lots in West Evanston, inside, $300 per lot, $50 cash, balance ... Also good houses and lots ... I can give good bargains. Call and see me at Evanston, just opposite the depot. S. G. FOWLER.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, West Evanston, and choice lots, blocks, or houses of from 5 to 10 rooms, for sale at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in their own property. Monthly payments will buy a house. A good house of 8 rooms to rent cheap in Glencoe. G. R. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS farm of 1,000 acres, finely improved, in LaSalle County, Ill. For full particulars apply to C. C. THAYER & CO., 52 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WILMINGTON COAL LAND—EIGHTY acres in Section 2, Grundy County, Ill., in extensive workings; and lying in the heart of the "Braidwood Coal Field" and adjoining mines now in successful operation. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1995, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A BARGAIN IN REAL estate. South Side unimproved preferred. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK ON WABASH-av., between Eldridge-court and Wood's Hotel, a lady's sealskin collar. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at WOOD'S HOTEL, corner State-st. and Hubbard-court.

LOST—IN VICINITY OF COTTAGE GROVE, A large yellow plaid horse-blanket; reward will be paid by returning to Groveland Park or to Tribune counting-room.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, BETWEEN THE Northwestern depot and 159 Aberdeen-st., a black ... containing articles of ladies' wearing apparel; $10 reward will be paid to any one leaving it at the above-mentioned number.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN FROM CORNER OF Clark and Madison-sts., a bay mare, and buggy, square box, newly painted black. Mare has hind feet white, star in forehead, ... Above reward will be given to any person finding the above, and leaving at southeast corner Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board and lodging, only $6 per week; day board $4.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICE WARM ROOMS, with board at $6 per week; day board, $4.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—1 LARGE FURnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, one single room.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—1 NICELY-FURnished front rooms, with board, single or suite, bath, &c; room also for two gents.

649 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, one furnished room, suitable for two persons.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, 511 WEST MADISON-ST.—A few elegant family rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board; street cars pass the door every few minutes.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING house; first-class board, with room, $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

506 WABASH-AV.—A DESIRABLE SUIT OF rooms. Also, a single room, with board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—A very desirable back parlor with board; also room for single gentleman.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, CORNER OF THIRty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., newly furnished throughout, and convenient to steam and horse cars, will accommodate during the winter a few families at reasonable rates. JOHN JACOBS, Proprietor.

SEWING MACHINES.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE, and work delivered to buyers houses free of expense, taken in payment. J. P. EKSTRUN, 115 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A GROVER AND BAKER SEWING machine, with cover, equal to new, and in perfect order; cost, $75; price, $25. 1103 Indiana-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER! SINGER! SINGER! OFFICE OF THE Singer Sewing Machine, 213 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PIERSON, 148 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given where required; machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, 345 STATE-ST. Come and engage your Christmas presents.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 228 West Madison-st.; branch 960 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON THREE TO FIVE YEARS time, on real estate security. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9, Tribune building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, PIANOS, watches, and good collateral security; a collection of diamonds and watches for sale cheap. Address or call at 229 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

TO LOAN—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, OR less, at fair rates, till spring. Secured notes bought. Apply at 185 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—$12,000, $8,000, AND SMALLER SUMS on choice city property; will pay 10 per cent and commission. C 81, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON first-class securities for 60 or 90 days; purchase money notes bought and sold. H. LOWY, 311 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWELVE YOKE OF GOOD working oxen, by WAHL BROTHERS, 128 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—500 CAVALRY OVERCOATS, 1000 infantry overcoats, wholesale and retail. CLEMENT & SAYER, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, TO BE MOVED. Inquire on premises 127 Egan-av., or of HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25 COAL CARS; CAPACITY 11 TONS; 4 thirty-foot caboose cars, first-class. All on liberal terms. HASKELL & BARKER CAR CO., 341 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—SOAPMAKER—A COMPETENT MAN who understands making yellow soaps, to take charge of this branch of a large manufactory in the West. Address, giving full name of applicant and name of present employers, Post Office Box 124, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER SKILLED in the culture of out-door and under glass grapes, and in gardening generally. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN TO tend a meat market; none but an experienced hand need apply, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTCHER IN A MEAT market, No. 34 North Erie-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PERSONS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 21 and 50 years, who can furnish good recommendations as to character and business capacity, and are willing to devote their time energetically to business, can learn of good paying situations by addressing for one week K 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN OUR LAW OFFICE A SMART, ENterprising law student. HILLIS & CHRISTIAN, Attorneys, 18 Honore Block.

WANTED—50 CANVASSERS. GOOD RELIABLE men; none others need apply; business entirely new; no competition. NASON & WARNE, 125 South Clark-st., Room 63.

WANTED—200 CORD-WOOD CHOPPERS FOR Ohio; one year's work; part fare paid to those having baggage; also, 1,500 levee laborers for the South; cheap fares. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FOREMAN AND THIRTY laborers for the Jackson & Cairo Railroad; good wages; half fare; must leave to-night. Call at 23 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—50 COAL MINERS, FREE FARE; 100 wood-choppers, work all the winter; 1,000 for levees and the Texas & California Railway. Also, tie cutters, land clearers, men and wives, all for the South; cheap fare. Apply to ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st., agents for the companies.

WANTED—MAN IN PROVISION STORE, THREE salesmen for city trade; also partner with $250, at Business Agency, 183 East Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—2,000 MEN FOR THE TEXAS, CAIRO & Fulton Railroads, wages $2.25 in gold. Also levee hands, 100 woodchoppers for Indiana. Cheap tickets to St. Louis and South. 23 West Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY in legitimate business that pays well to call on J. N. PHILLIPS, to-day, 115 Washington-st., Room 36.

WANTED—MEN FOR THE CITY TO SELL TWO articles that every family will buy. A sure profit of $3 to $4 a day for such as have from $5 to $10 capital. Call Saturday, on RAY & CO., No. 35 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate, pays better than wages.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BELL-BOY—AT the Madison House, North Market and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; need not do any washing. Inquire at 93 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL, WHO IS A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer, for general work in a small family; wages liberal; must bring good reference. Call Monday morning, at 310 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 489 Mitchell-st.

WANTED—25 GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND BOARDing houses and 3 nurse girls. Inquire 58 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at No 204 South Green-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl, at the Madison House, North Market and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID AND SCRUB girl, immediately, at Continental Hotel, corner State-st. and Eldridge-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE of an infant at home of the nurse. Apply Monday ... at 65 Canalport-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE by an experienced bookkeeper, who refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 188.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a job of tailoring. Inquire at 324 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MILler. Address CHAS. BISCHOFF, Newcastle, Henry County, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, UNmarried, as gardener. He has had great experience and is in every way capable. Address GARDENER, 330 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LIVE MAN WILL BE open to sell goods for a first-class wholesale dry goods or notion house on 1st of January; is at present travelling in Illinois for a New York house; know his business in all its branches; has a good trade and can sell it. Address TRAVELLER, care of Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AUCTIONEER; HAVE had experience; no one-horse establishment need answer. Address AUCTIONEER, care Anderson's European Hotel, City.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN ARE MAKing $10 to $12 a day with my needle books, machine needles, button-hole cutters, sewing silks, etc. They are just the goods for wholesale and retail agents. Samples to agents cash. C. M. LININGTON, 73 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, in city or country, to sell an article needed in every family, both useful and ornamental. Hundreds have told me that it was the best article they ever saw that they wanted to canvass for. No experience required. A. KNOWLES, 117 East Madison-st., Room 11.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Forster's Life of Dickens, Chambers' Encyclopedia, Chambers' Book of Days, and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. Address C. F. BURROWS, 169 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle, and is the best ... machine in America. ... For circulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FAMILY Bibles and other books; a large percentage allowed to good agents. Apply to 289 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN CAN clear $25 to $75 a week with our new and fast-selling goods. Nothing ever offered in America that sells so fast, pays so well, and gives equal satisfaction. Constant employment to all who ... No other need apply. Send for circulars, or apply on Monday. Room 17, No. 35 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS "PICTUResque America," and all other serial publications; best territory and commissions given. J. H. CHAMBERS, 305 Locust-st., St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE—worth from $7,000 to $10,000 a year, with building and fixtures necessary for carrying on the same; no competition. Best of reasons for selling. Will take good unincumbered property in part payment. Address until 20th inst., H. D. O., Tribune office.

A BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE; first-class location. Address C., Chandler's Advertising Agency, Room 2, 124 Clark-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY AND RESTaurant for sale, doing a good business; splendid location; good reason for selling. Apply 273 Wabash-av.

A SPLENDID BAR FOR SALE WITH ALL FIXtures complete, with black walnut ice box, &c., at 51 South Canal-st.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE—WITH furniture in the house. Also, splendid rooms to rent. 74 East Twelfth-st., corner Wabash-av.

PHYSICIAN WANTED—AN EXTENSIVE PRACtice, in a new and rich country, with good-sized house, furnished, a block of two acres, with fruit, etc., horse, buggy, etc., for sale cheap; less than $2,000 needed. Ride worth $3,000 for the summer. Address, for particulars, M. D., Goldfield, Wright County, Iowa.

TO PACKERS—I HAVE A STORE AND ICE house, in first-rate location for retailing ... meats, which I will rent to a good party at fair rates. GEO. H. HESS, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$4,000—A FINE BUSINESS OPPORTUnity is offered for a few days only, to a reliable young man with above amount of cash, as third partner in a general grocery, coffee, spice, and tea trade. Our business is well established and can be greatly increased by the addition of the above amount of cash capital. None need apply who cannot give their whole attention to business. Best of reference given and required. Address C. ..., Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT PAWN-BROKERS SALE—$75,000 WORTH of watches, jewelry, clothing, etc., at auction, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Dec. 9, 10, 11, and 12, at 10 o'clock each day. J. C. BARTLETT, 239 East Madison-st.

TO HOUSE-MOVERS AND OTHERS—A GOOD house for sale. Having failed in getting a permit to move the well-known house of Mr. Morley, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts., I will sell by private sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Tuesday at 3 p. m. GEO. W. STOWE.

A PARTY WITH $2,000 WISHES TO INVEST IT in some good, paying business, with employment. Address S 17, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 394 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO valuable fruit farms; incumbrances assumed. Address Box 18, South Park, Ill.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR ACRE PROPERty in Cook County, a business block in a good city less than 100 miles from Chicago and worth $25,000, and free of incumbrance. JAMES ALLEN, Room 11, 145 South Clark-st., southeast corner of Madison.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO AND STOOL for $75; imported covers and stools cheap. 613 Wabash-av., Room 1.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INdiana-st.; prices, $50 to $500.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 616 WABASH-av., near Thirteenth-st. Pianos to rent and for sale. Renting a specialty. WM. E. PROSSER.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, carpets, and household goods, apply to J. H. FIKE & CO., 33 West Lake-st. Entire stocks of goods can be closed out for cash by a small consignment. All communications strictly confidential. J. H. FIKE, Auctioneer.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address F. C. Box 1251.

KANSAS CITY.

Bridges and Street-Railways—Amusements—The River.

Public Health—Crime—A Colorado Colony—Hogs and Cattle.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3, 1872.

The warm weather of the past three days has made all business matters look up a little. It has given our contractors on streets, railroads, and bridges, who are ever dilatory, no chance for excuse; and they certainly have made good use of their time lately, fearful lest the winter should suddenly shut them out for some time to come.

The grading of the

NEW IRON BRIDGE

on Bluff street, lately put up by the King Bridge Company, is rapidly approaching completion, the wall on each side, leading down Sixth street, being completed. When finished, the travel will all, of course, go this way, thus saving the tedious time taken up in waiting for some long freight trains, that are forever monopolizing the right of way, and thus for a time cutting off communication between Kansas City and West Kansas.

THE WYANDOTTE AND KANSAS CITY STREET RAILWAY

are hard at work grading and laying their track between this city and Wyandotte; in fact, the track-laying is almost completed; but, owing to the dispute between the Wyandotte County Commissioners and the King Bridge Company, they are for the present at a stand-still. Their new elegant coaches stand idle in Dr. Wood's barn at Wyandotte, while their animal stock are quietly eating their hay and munching corn in Kansas City. Assessments on the stock of the Company are continually being made; but, alas for the poor stockholder! no dividends are at present being declared.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE KAW RIVER

is certainly a very ornamental as well as substantial and useful structure. It was built for, and is, a free bridge,—costing the city and county some $62,000; but, owing to the bridge being two feet narrower and 20 feet shorter than contract, the Commissioners will not receive it. On the other hand, the King Bridge Company claim some $3,000 more than contract price,—they claiming that they had put that amount of extra work on it. And so it remains, the people paying interest on the $62,000 bonds issued, and also having the privilege of paying toll whenever they wish to cross the Kaw; while the Directors of the old toll-bridge are quietly looking on and pocketing the monthly dividends. At a meeting of the Wyandotte Council, last night, $3,000 was voted to be appropriated towards building the approaches to the new bridge. It is understood that they will then take possession of the bridge, allowing the Commissioners and the Bridge Company to fight it out. In the meantime, the Street Railroad are negotiating for right-of-way over the old toll-bridge. If this is agreed upon, street-railroad communication between the two cities will soon be had.

We can boast of having the best Opera House (Coates') west of Chicago. Its fittings are elegant, and its decorations of the latest style. We have had a numerous run of stars this season. Maggie Mitchell is billed for next week, while Owens and Edwin Adams are underlined to follow. The Walnut Street Theatre has changed hands as well as name. William Carroll having withdrawn, and D. B. Allen assumed the management, it now runs under the name of the People's Theatre, and doing a fair business.

Great fears are entertained about

OUR RIVER FILLING IN.

The channel has been getting smaller of late; but the heavy bodies of ice coming down seem to have regularly walled us up, forming one vast sandbar.

THE HEALTH

of our city is generally good, although some cases of small-pox have made their appearance; but, owing to the prompt action of the Council, these few cases have been immediately removed to the Pest House,—thus preventing this contagious disease from spreading. However, vaccination is going on freely, and the City Physician has appointed in each ward an M. D. to act as his deputy, vaccinating all free of charge.

CRIME.

The usual amount of robberies, attempted murders, &c., are still going on. Hardly a night passes without the newspapers have to chronicle some person being either garroted, shot at, or stabbed, and relieved of whatever personal possessions he may have at the time about his person; and all the criminals seem to elude the vigilance of our police. The levee, near Main street is a resort of people of the lowest order and basest character, who are at all times capable of crimes of all kinds. Still, they ply their avocation so well that it is hard to fasten upon any of them unless caught in the act. Unless something decisive is done, they will remain undisputed possessors of that portion of our city, carrying on their nefarious actions on our principal streets in almost broad daylight.

Wyandotte, our neighboring city, has been thrown into no little excitement by a man named Doc. Garrison being found shot and robbed by some persons, a few days ago, only a short distance from the city. Two men, named Webb and Hart, were arrested on suspicion. Webb, after being confined in jail a few days, turned State's evidence, and made a full confession, acknowledging the murder of Garrison by Hart, he being indirectly an accomplice. Considerable talk was had about lynching them; however, up to the time of writing, that had not occurred; and both had their preliminary examinations to-day, and were fully committed to take their trial at the coming term of the District Court.

A NEW COLONY

has been formed here, with the intention of settling in Colorado. It is their intention to leave early next spring. It is composed mostly of mechanics from the railroad shops here. Their intended tract of land is situated about 100 miles south of Denver, and is said to be very rich in mineral productions.

OUR PACKING HOUSES

have been putting forth all their force and running all hands. T. J. Bigger has considerably increased his "kill" of late, slaughtering from 500 to 600 hogs daily. Plankington & Armour have kept up to their standard quantity, averaging over 1,000 head daily. They had over 4,000 hogs in their pens one day last week. Softinger, Tobey & Co. are killing from 400 to 500 head daily; while Ferguson & Slavens have been slaughtering from 800 to 900 daily. Welsh's packing-house, when in running order, will kill about 500 daily; it was to have commenced on Monday, but has not as yet gone into operation. Figures of sales cannot as yet be obtained, all shipments being either on consignment or by private sale. The arrival of hogs at our stock yards for the past week has been nearly 17,000, the average price being from $3.50 to $3.65. The warm weather has not caused packers to purchase with that eagerness as if the weather had been colder; hence the market, as a general rule, has been weak with a downward tendency. Of late there as been a large demand for lighter hogs, they having, in a good many instances, the most decided preference.

CATTLE.

The receipts for the past week have been nearly 5,000 head, and the shipments close on 3,000 head. Business in this branch has been extremely light, the receipts being small, and the stock is not in good condition, most of the cattle bought being for Eastern markets. Good butchering cattle are still in demand, but no transactions have taken place. I quote the following: Good wintered Texas steers, $2.50@3.00; native cattle, $2.75@4.50; Texan stock cattle, $1.65@3.00; market closing firm.

Buffalo-hams are still arriving in large quantities from the West, and can be bought from $4 to $4.50. The stock is large, and the demand, this warm weather, somewhat light.

The warm weather has had somewhat of a tendency to bring most provisions down, although pork continues steady. I presume there will be quite a general rise in live stock, particularly hogs, and provisions, if the weather shall change for the colder. C.

Mr. Seward's Religious Views.

The *Methodist Christian Advocate* having asserted that, though the late William H. Seward "was a man of quiet manners and of good morals outwardly, with confessed and recognized Church affinities, and beset about with religious associations, yet he lived without any religious profession or conformity, and his death was, so far as is ascertained, absolutely destitute of faith or hope as to that great hereafter into which he was entering," the *Church Journal* retorts: "We beg to inform our cotemporary and all others interested, that Mr. Seward in early manhood was confirmed by Bishop Hobart; that he was from that time a regular worshipper and communicant in the Episcopal Church; that he was a member of St. Peter's Parish, Auburn; that he was for a great part of his life active as a Church officer and a member of General Convention representing the Diocese of Western New York, and that he died in the faith in which he had lived a believing and humble Christian man. Mr. Seward made no secret of his religious convictions. His letters and words are extant to show with how firm a faith he grasped the realities of eternity and the duties of time, But he made no unnecessary *talk* about his religion. It is not the custom of members of the Church to which he belonged."

A FATAL SPOT.

A Man Instantly Killed and Another Fatally Injured by Falling from an Unprotected Sidewalk Near the Corner of Superior and Market Streets.

Superior street, a short distance west of Market, was the scene of two melancholy accidents, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. A policeman, while patrolling his beat at that point, came upon the dead body of a man who had evidently been killed by falling from the unprotected sidewalk, a height of eight or ten feet. The pathway ends abruptly upon the front portion of a vacant lot, where there had been a sidewalk-cellar in the days before the fire. There is no light to warn the unthinking pedestrian of danger. The body was carried to the Dearborn Street Station, where it was searched. From papers found it would seem that the name of deceased was Fritz Anneke. Several letters were directed to Colonel Fritz Anneke, Milwaukee, Wis. He was a man about 50 years of age, and was dressed respectably. The body was taken to the Morgue, where it awaits the action of the Coroner.

A SIMILAR ACCIDENT AT THE SAME SPOT.

The above casualty had scarcely been reported at the station before another officer entered with the details of a similar case. A man named John O'Hara, residing at No. 108 Superior street, while passing along the same piece of sidewalk shortly after the finding of the body of Colonel Anneke, fell into the same cellar, and sustained such severe injuries that his life is despaired of. He was conveyed to his home, and was attended by Dr. Cooke, who entertains but slight hopes of his recovery.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois State Woman's Suffrage Association will hold their monthly meeting at No. 884 Michigan avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Ninth Presbyterian Church wishes to know who breaks its windows, and offers the sum of $25 to acquire the knowledge. Can't some one give it?

Mrs. Scott-Siddons' readings, next Friday and Saturday evenings, are not in the regular Star Course, and, therefore, the whole house will be open for choice of reserved seats. Season ticket-holders should remember this.

Charles Shickler's saloon, at the corner of Clinton and Madison streets, was broken into by thieves last evening, and robbed of $125 worth of cigars, and some currency. Had Charles violated the Sunday law, he would have got off much cheaper.

If the rumor should prove true that Police Commissioner Klokke contemplates "calling out" Superintendent Washburn, it will undoubtedly result in his being kicked off the Board for violation of his oath. There are hundreds of people in this city who pray that he may be led into the act of inditing the challenge. However, Mr. Washburn's life is not in much danger.

The fourth lecture in the Oakland Star Course will be delivered by Charles Holland, Esq., to-morrow evening, in the Ninth Presbyterian Church. Mr. Holland has selected as his subject, "The Land of Gold, and How to Get There." With this subject he is thoroughly acquainted, having spent all of last summer in Colorado. The next lecture will be delivered by Mr. Milburn, "The Blind Man Eloquent."

In reporting a recent occurrence in the vicinity of Chapen & Gore's establishment on Monroe street, THE TRIBUNE was led into the error of saying one of the participants was a member of the newly organized colored fire company. This was due to the uniform worn by the offender, which at the time was supposed to be that of a member of the Fire Department. The colored man in question was connected with one of Pullman's sleeping-coaches.

The nose of the Board of Health is directed to the hallway leading from LaSalle street to the Police Headquarters. It will find that the atmosphere there is impregnated with a smell that can double discount any of Bridgeport manufacture. The offices in the southern end of the City Hall have been almost untenable for several days, owing to the noxious vapors arising from the imperfect sewer under it, and it is about time that the Sanitary authorities should abate the nuisance.

A young man named B. R. Jones was arrested by Detective Simmons last evening, on suspicion of having stolen $400 from the proprietor of the boarding-house No. 411 West Lake street, where he has been stopping for a short time. The reputation of the accused does not flatter him, to say the least. It is claimed that he was an inmate of the Bridewell, and that as soon as he obtained his release he went to board at the house mentioned. He did not appear to have any money at that time. The loss of the $400 and the absence of Jones were discovered simultaneously, and this circumstance, together with the fact that the suspected boarder had deposited $100 in bank, led to the belief that he was the thief. The detective states that Jones confessed the crime to him immediately after his arrest.

Summary Justice—A Recreant Chinaman Thrown Into the Bay.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 2.

Yesterday afternoon a party of Chinese residents, having become thoroughly disgusted with the slow and uncertain course of justice through the labyrinth of technicalities and successive trials, and lack of confidence in the integrity of petty juries, resolved to visit summary punishment upon an offending Celestial, who was accused of stealing $300 in coin. The Court convened in the case assembled at a Chinese washshop on Fourth street, and consisted of the accuser, a second heathen, who probably officiated as prosecuting attorney, and the unjust Court individually, who permitted the introduction of no such foolishness in his jurisdiction as pleas of emotional insanity, hysteria, or other forms of moral irresponsibity. The evidence for the prosecution having been patiently heard by His Honor, the prisoner was then examined by twisting a towel about his throat, but the process failed to elicit any testimony pointing to the whereabouts of the missing coin. The solemn duty then only remained for the Court to pass sentence upon the guilty wretch, according to the new penal code, just adopted by the reform faction among our Chinese residents. Exceptions on motions for a new trial, if any were made, were indignantly rebuked, and the Court ordered that the prisoner be taken from the place where he was arrested to the place of execution at Long Branch, where his body should be sunk in the bay, and the pleasure of the gods concerning the final destiny of the culprit was a matter of indifference to His Honor. The prisoner was hustled off in broad daylight to the locality indicated, the Judge accompanying to superintend the proper execution of the sentence, and see that no flaws were discovered in the indictment or humbug technicalities raised at the last moment. It appeared that the execution was witnessed by a boatman who paddled out to where the condemned was floundering in the water, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in effecting his rescue. Thus again were the gods of Justice subverted. The officers of this new Court, and culprit likewise, were taken in custody by members of the old conservative police force and conveyed to the City Prison, and a new trial all round will be the inevitable result.

Two Counterfeiters Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—A special agent of the Treasury Department, who, for some months, has been on the trail of the counterfeiters of railroad bonds which were sold in New York over a year ago, arrested two leaders of the gang last Saturday, on the St. Francis River, near Bolivar, Ark. One of the men, named Jno. M. Carpenter, is a steel-plate engraver, and was formerly in the employment of the Treasury Department at Washington. The other man gave the name of Edwin Cole, but he is supposed to be the man who committed the heavy forgeries in New Orleans a few years ago. A large amount of unfinished bonds and United States currency notes was found, also the plates, presses, &c. The prisoners arrived here to-day, and will be taken to Washington at once.

State Officials Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—State Treasurer Hays, Auditor Draper, and Register of Lands Solomon were arrested in Jefferson City, yesterday, for contempt of Court for refusing to answer a writ of *certiorari* issued by the County Court in behalf of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The object of the writ was to effect the correction of an alleged erroneous assessment made by the above-named gentlemen as the special Board of Equalization for railroad property.

DISAGREEING DOCTORS.

Death of a Fireman from a Peculiar and Undetermined Disease.

He Had the Symptoms of Epizootic, Hydrophobia, and Poison.

Seven Physicians Called In—The Family Objects to a Post-Mortem Examination.

A fireman died at the home of his mother, No. 113 West Adams street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but from what cause has not been definitely ascertained. His name was John Strickler, and his position that of engineer of Engine No. 3,—the William James. On Thursday last he complained of feeling unwell, and was excused from duty by his foreman and told to go home. He did not go, however, until Friday morning, when he was very sick. Dr. Clark, of No. 411 West Monroe street, was sent for, but the symptoms manifested were so peculiar that he was unable to determine the nature of the disease. Strickler's mouth and throat would fill with mucus when he coughed, and his brother and mother imagined that he was suffering from the epizootic. He was very fond of horses, and was continually in their quarters at the engine house when he had leisure. The animals were attacked with the disease, and it was supposed he had contracted it while fondling them. On Saturday morning he had a spasm which lasted nearly two hours, and vomited frequently. These symptoms puzzled the physician more and more, and, detecting what he thought to be evidences of hydrophobia, he inquired if Strickler had not been bitten by a dog. The reply was that, when a child, twenty-five or twenty-six years ago, he was playing with a dog, and received a slight wound. The animal, however, was not mad, and died soon after the occurrence. Dr. Clark concluded thence that the disease was hydrophobia. His conviction was strengthened when water was offered to the sufferer, who showed his repugnance in a very decided manner. Spasm followed spasm on Saturday night, and yesterday morning Professor Andrews, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Isham, and Dr. Davis, and several other eminent medical men, were called in for a consultation. The progress of the disease and its symptoms were detailed by Dr. Clark, and they examined the patient, but none of them felt justified in naming the affliction. Dr. Andrews asserted that it was not hydrophobia. It was thought best to analyze the fluid which Strickler had thrown up, and this duty was assigned to Dr. Clark, who expressed himself as confident that he could give an affirmative opinion to-day. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon Strickler died. He was conscious nearly all the time, and was aware of the approach of the spasms, and would request some one to hold his hands and rub his body. No froth issued from his mouth. It was rumored on the street last evening that a brother of the deceased claimed that poison had been given to John by some one, and that he (the brother) knew who it was. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called at the house at 11 o'clock, and was informed by the brother that he had made the assertion, but had decided not to insist upon a *post-mortem* examination, as his mother objected to one being made. He said he had witnessed the death of several persons who had taken poison, and their actions were similar to those of John. As the Coroner was not notified probably no inquest will be held. Dr. Clark, by the analysis he purposes making, may remove all doubt as to the cause of death, and render the services of the Coroner unnecessary. Mr. Strickler had been a member of the Fire Department for several years, and was much esteemed by all his associates. He was 31 years of age, and leaves a wife but no children. A meeting of the members of the paid Fire Department will be held at the house of Engine No. 17, on West Lake street, this evening, to make arrangements for his funeral.

MR GREELEY'S TREATMENT.

Interesting Statements of His Attendant Physicians.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 6.

Believing the public are deeply interested in the symptoms of Mr. Greeley's disease and the medical treatment to which he was subjected, a *Sun* reporter has been engaged two days in the effort to gain information upon these points. Four of the physicians who attended Mr. Greeley have been seen and conversed with. The result of the interviews was but vague. Dr. Ernest Krackowizer, the family physician of Mr. Alvin J. Johnson, was the first man called to pass judgment upon Mr. Greeley's disorder. The case was in his hands until the removal of the patient to Dr. Choate's house in Pleasantville. He gave the reporter a detailed account of Mr. Greeley's symptoms and treatment up to that time. The following is Dr. Krackowizer's story:

"I was first called upon by Mr. Johnson in regard to Mr. Greeley's condition on the morning of Thursday, Nov. 14. Mr. Johnson was considerably alarmed when he met me. He said that, for several nights past, Mr. Greeley had lost much sleep, in consequence, as he thought, of grief for the loss of his wife. He said, also, that his usually good appetite was failing him, and this was a source of serious alarm to his friends. With these exceptions there had been nothing unusual in his actions until two days before Mr. Johnson came to me. On Tuesday, the 12th of November, he began to exhibit symptoms of great nervous depression. He was exceedingly despondent, and seemed to have lost all confidence in himself. He said very often that he was ruined and had ruined his friends. This thought seemed to be uppermost in his mind at all times, and he would sit in silence brooding over his sorrow for hours. This is the description that Mr. Johnson gave me of his malady. I immediately went to visit Mr. Greeley. Mr. Johnson introduced him to me, and he shook my hand cordially.

"I then tried to talk to him, that I might gain some idea of where the difficulty lay. He was not disposed to be very communicative, however, and he evaded in one way or another all questions upon any subject except that of his health. Questions relating to that, however, he answered correctly. He said he could not sleep, and did not care to eat. He was continually thinking of his dead wife. He never once touched on a political subject while I was with him. My convictions at that time, after examining Mr. Greeley, were that he was suffering from extreme nervous depression, arising remotely from mental overwork, and directly from severe domestic affliction. Taking this view of the case, I deemed it all important that he should sleep, and to bring about that result, I prescribed bromide of potassium, to be taken that evening."

Reporter—"How large was the dose, Doctor?"

Dr. Krackowizer—"It was a medium—indeed, I may almost say, a small dose. I ordered him to take a half drachm only. You see, I had never seen Mr. Greeley before, and knew but little of his bodily peculiarities, and I wanted to feel my way. He slept better that night, but in other respects there was no change in his symptoms. He suffered the same depression of spirits on Friday, and seemed to be continually dwelling on some unpleasant subject. He thought himself a ruined man, and believed that he had dragged his friends down with him. On Saturday, the 16th, he went to his farm in Chappaqua, as usual. I fully approved of this, as I thought that moderate exercise in the open air and rural quietude might conduce to better sleep at night. A few friends accompanied him, and they roamed around the farm together. In the evening he took the bromide of potassium as usual. It is the only medicine I ordered him during the time he was in my charge, as I fully believed that want of sleep was the great cause of his disease, and I know of no better remedy for that evil than bromide of potassium. I saw Mr. Greeley again on Monday, the 18th. No favorable change had occurred in the symptoms. He had not slept well, and appeared utterly despondent. His friends began to be alarmed.

"It was evident to me that his remaining in the city, surrounded by and receiving the attention of kind friends, was very injudicious. He needed rest and perfect quiet, and I thoroughly coincided with the views of his friends that he should be removed permanently to his farm at Chippaqua. Here, I thought, dividing his time between proper rest and exercise, and being in the charge of those whom he loved best and to whose influence and wishes he would defer most, he might stand some chance of recovery. The removal was proposed to him, and I was very much surprised to find that he evinced a great repugnance to go to his farm at all. In fact, his objections amounted to an almost absolute refusal. This scheme having failed, and the nervous depression still continuing, I felt that the case was of too serious a nature for me to take any further responsibility alone. On Tuesday, the 19th, I accordingly summoned Dr. D. Tilden Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, to a consultation. We met, and I related to Dr. Brown the symptoms of the case as well as I had been able to understand them. Then Dr. Brown informed himself very thoroughly of Mr. Greeley's habits and peculiarities before he was taken sick, and of the condition of his mental and bodily health after the disease began. Then we had an interview with Mr. Greeley himself, and tried to inform ourselves concerning him, by asking questions. He answered all questions about his health, but refused to talk on other subjects. He said he had no appetite, and slept none, or almost none."

Reporter—"Did you see any evidence of insanity in Mr. Greeley at that time?"

Dr. Krackowizer—"Well, he had some fixed ideas even then. But I do not think that he was insane at that time. He was very slow in giving his answers, and appeared very unwilling to communicate with us. He gave correct answers, however, to all our questions about his health. The only thing abnormal about him was that he took a very gloomy view of his present and future condition. He thought he was a ruined man, and had ruined his friends. He refused to specify the friends whom he had ruined, and when asked why he thought he had ruined them, he made no answer. The result of the consultation was that we were unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Greeley should be at once removed from the city, and we thought he should be placed in the charge of Dr. George C. S. Choate, provided that gentleman would receive him in his house at Pleasantville. I may say just here that the report in the *Herald* that an application was made to have Mr. Greeley admitted to the Bloomingdale Asylum is incorrect. The idea of placing him there was not for an instant entertained. I suggested that Dr. Brown should be called in as a consulting physician, and probably that report in the *Herald* arose from that fact. On the 20th, Wednesday, Mr. Greeley was much worse. On that day it was difficult to get an answer of any kind from him. He sat brooding. On that day I went to see Dr. Choate, and asked him to take Mr. Greeley under his charge. He consented, and on Thursday, the 21st, Mr. Greeley was removed to Pleasantville. At this point my connection with the case ended, and of course I can give you no account of the method of treatment in Dr. Choate's house. If you have any questions to ask I shall be happy to answer them."

Reporter—"Is bromide of potassium the only remedial agent you employed while Mr. Greeley was under your charge?"

Dr. Krackowizer—"Bromide of potassium was all. I directed all my efforts to the one object of forcing Mr. Greeley to sleep, as I believed that the primary cause of his disease was want of rest. While under my care there was never any evidence of mania. He was laboring under great depression of mind. I think Mr. Greeley himself understood his own condition at times. He said to me one day, 'Doctor, mine is all mental trouble.' The principal cause of Mr. Greeley's death was overworking the brain. I was surprised during the campaign at the energy and versatility he displayed. Most men would have seized upon one idea and made that last them through the whole campaign. But Mr. Greeley delivered three or four speeches a day, and they were always different—always fresh. His brain must have been subjected to a fearful strain. This, with the disappointment at the result of the election, and probably some feeling of self-reproach that he had been a candidate, and the death of his wife, combined to bring about that nervous depression which ended in his death."

Dr. Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, who was first called in as a consulting physician in the case of Horace Greeley, on account of his experience and skill in dealing with mental maladies, was visited yesterday by a *Sun* reporter. He courteously but firmly refused to describe or even to talk about the treatment of the patient. He said the physicians who had charge of the case might do so, but as a consulting physician it would be very improper and very unprofessional to say anything about either the treatment or the details of the disease.

Reporter—"Do you imagine, Doctor, that the malady which finally resulted in Mr. Greeley's mental prostration might have had its origin some time ago—say several years?"

Dr. Brown—"O, I think that the beginning of the disease, under any ordinary interpretation of the phrase, should not be dated farther back than Mrs. Greeley's sickness, and her husband's sleepless attendance."

Reporter—"Do you think that the commonly reported cause of the disease was the real one?"

Dr. Brown—"Yes, there was an almost utter prostration of the nervous system. The nerves of the stomach and other organs would not act. The brain, like the stomach, needs its food, which is sleep."

Dr. Brown-Sequard, the eminent Paris physician, was called to consult with Dr. Choate toward the last part of Mr. Greeley's illness. The reporter found Dr. Sequard at his house in Twenty-ninth street. The interview was very short, and elicited but little that was new, either in the symptoms of the disease or its treatment. Dr. Sequard said "I can tell you but very little, and I would rather you would get your information from Dr. Choate. I only saw Mr. Greeley as a dying man. I had no means of studying his case until he was too far gone to leave any hope for recovery."

Reporter—"But surely, Doctor, you have some notion of the nature of Mr. Greeley's sickness."

Dr. Sequard—"Well, yes. The base and upper part of the brain were both affected. One side was partially paralyzed, and I called the attention of Dr. Choate to pus in his right eye and gangrene in the right nostril. From these I judged that the base of the brain was involved as well as the upper part. But, really, sir, I can tell you nothing of the case. You must see Dr. Choate. He knows it all from beginning to end."

The reporter then visited Dr. Choate, but he steadily refused to answer any questions as to Mr. Greeley's treatment, basing his refusal on his professional duty.

Dr. W. A. Hammond was recently visited by the reporter. Dr. Hammond was called in for consultation by Dr. Choate on Thursday, the day previous to the death of Mr. Greeley. When informed of the object of the reporter's visit, he said: "I will tell you all I know, for I think when a man of prominence, like Mr. Greeley, dies, the public have a right to know something of the symptoms of his disease and the method of treating them. There has been no *post mortem* examination, you know, and, of course, we cannot say so much professionally as we could had an operation been performed. It is an outrage upon medical science that this was not done. I should have liked very much to have weighed Mr. Greeley's brain. Daniel Webster's brain was weighed, and Mr. Greeley's ought to have been. I am surprised and grieved that such an operation was not permitted. Of course, without that, all record of the medical phases of the case must be incomplete."

Reporter—"I suppose it was the sensitiveness of Mr. Greeley's family which prevented a *post mortem*."

Dr. Hammond—"Yes, that was the trouble, but Mr. Greeley's brain ought to have been weighed. I saw him but once. I was called by Dr. Choate on Thursday, and I think it was about 6 o'clock in the evening when I was shown into Mr. Greeley's room in Dr. Choate's house. At that time the patient was delirious. His delirium was characterized by an incoherence of expression, and by extreme disorder in the arrangement of his ideas. The delirium was of a very low character, and clearly indicated his approaching dissolution. He exhibited a marked tendency to repeat certain expressions which appeared habitual to him. I suppose he said this a hundred times while I was there; 'Now, mind! When I was born I died, and when I died I was born.' This idea seemed to be perpetually in his mind, and when he repeated the words he would look his listeners very attentively in the face. In order to test his consciousness I asked him if he knew Mr. Dickens. I knew that he did, for I was present at the dinner to Mr. Dickens, at which Horace Greeley presided. He exclaimed, 'I never heard the name in my life! Now, mind! when I was born I died, and when I died I was born.' I then told him that Thurlow Weed had been to my house and was inquiring for him. He answered as before, 'I never heard the name before. Now, mind! when I was born I died, and when I died I was born.' It was evident to me that no gleam of consciousness remained. He very rarely answered the questions I asked him, and whenever he did the answers were wrong. He seemed to be troubled nearly all the time with a pain in the head, and would continually place his hand on his forehead, as though he was suffering intensely in that region. His pulse was very feeble, beating at the rate of 125 per minute, and very irregular and intermittent. It was so feeble that I found it difficult to detect the fact that it was intermittent. I could only do so by listening to the beating of his heart. An intermittent pulse is a dangerous import for a man suffering under the disease which afflicted Mr. Greeley. He refused to take any food, and, indeed, to do anything that was required of him. He seemed to be in antagonism to all who surrounded him. When I asked him to open his eye that I might examine the pupil, he resolutely shut it tightly. I asked him to put out his tongue, and he closed his mouth, and positively refused to open it. The only means of forcing him to take food was through the medium of a stomach tube, and this instrument was used whenever the attending physicians thought necessary."

Reporter—"In view of all these symptoms, Doctor, what opinion did you form as to the nature of the disease?"

Dr. Hammond—"I gave it as my opinion that he was suffering from inflammation of the membranes and cuticle substances of the brain. I believed that the morbid process involved almost entirely those parts of the brain which preside over the intellectual functions. There was no paralysis discernible, and his articulation was very distinct. From these two facts I judged that the motor tract, which is at the base of the brain, was not involved."

Reporter—"Dr. Brown-Sequard says that both the base and top of the brain were affected."

Dr. Hammond—"Dr. Sequard is wrong. Had the base been affected, Mr. Greeley would have been paralyzed wholly or in part."

Reporter—"That is the very point upon which Dr. Sequard bases his theory. He said one side of Mr. Greeley was paralyzed."

Dr. Hammond—"He is in error. When I saw Mr. Greeley, there was no paralysis to be discovered. What may have taken place next day, before he died, I cannot say; but on Thursday there was nothing to justify the theory that the base of the brain was affected in the least. As I said before, if a *post mortem* had been effected, we should know with much more certainty the precise nature of the disease. As it is, I have described what I believe to be the true cause of death."

Reporter—"Can you give me an idea now of the method of treatment adopted?"

Dr. Hammond—"Only so far as my own suggestions were followed. I saw at once that Mr. Greeley must die. There was absolutely no hope of saving his life. I was morally certain that he could not live more than forty-eight hours, and as the event proved he died within twenty-four. My object, therefore, was to prolong vitality as long as possible, for I knew that no earthly physician could do more. With this view I recommended to Dr. Choate that he should administer concentrated nutritious food and stimulants. I believe that it was a great mistake that stimulants were not given him before. Acting upon my advice, Dr. Choate ordered a half pint of beef tea prepared. Into his were stirred two glasses of sherry wine, and Mr. Greeley was given this before I went away. He immediately went into a calm, quiet sleep, and was so sleeping when I saw him last. I did not think any medicine other than this would help him in the least. And now, sir, this is all I know of the case."

Reporter—"Doctor, I would like to have your view of the causes which led to Mr. Greeley's disease."

Dr. Hammond—"Certainly. The disease was caused by intense mental excitement and exertion. He overworked his brain. It is not an extraordinary case to us physicians. We see such cases every day, and they usually spring from the same cause. The death of his wife, and his herculean work during the campaign, both contributed to bring about the sad result. That is a general explanation, and the only one I am prepared to give."

A MURDER UNPARALLELED.

The Bodies of a Father and Son Hidden for Six Months—The Clenched Hand in a Horse Pond—The Two Feet Under an Apple Tree—The Headless Trunk Buried Under an Old Watercourse.

London (Nov. 18) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

In Cropton lane, about four miles from Pickering, a quiet little town in Yorkshire, is a small farm which has been occupied for several generations by a family named Wood. The last of the family was Joseph Wood, who, with his son, a lad of 9 years, disappeared last May. Joseph Wood was an eccentric hard-headed Yorkshireman, 58 years of age, a good farmer, a friendly neighbor, and generally liked, although the farming folks thereabout used to smile at his eccentricities, and occasionally provoke them. His eccentricity showed itself in a variety of ways, chiefly in his money dealings. Sometimes he would pay nothing to his creditors until they sued him. Sometimes he would insist on paying double the amount of his bill, but he latterly kept a large amount of cash at the farm. Up to 1870, a Catherine Thompson lived with him as his wife, and her death in that year increased the eccentricities for which he was already remarkable, and it soon began to be known that one of his peculiarities was to keep a large quantity of gold and silver in the house. There were three children—young Joseph; a sister, who at the time the story begins was on a visit at a distance from home, and a child of 4 years of age.

On the 17th of May the family consisted of Mr. Wood, the two lads, and a cousin named Robert Charter, who, being a small farmer on his own account at Lastingham, about three miles off, had come to look after his cousin's crops, and manage the farm for a time. Charter is about 50 years of age, and there appears to be nothing against his character, nor anything remarkable in his disposition. Mr. John Wood lives on a farm separated only by a narrow road from that of his brother Joseph, and on the early morning of the 18th of May, Stead, one of his laborers, saw Charter busying himself about the yard, and to him Charter volunteered the information that his master and the lad Joseph had gone away from home that morning. The early hour induced Stead to inquire where they had gone, and Charter's reply was, "I don't know, but he called out to me two or three times from the stair bottom, 'Robert, we're going.'" To this Charter added that when he came down stairs he looked up and down the lane but could not see Mr. Wood and his boy. The strangeness of this proceeding struck the laborer, who, apparently pondering over it during the day, mentioned it to his master on his return from the fields in the evening.

Mr. John Wood, viewing with alarm this supposed new eccentricity of his brother, naturally questioned Charter, and expressed surprise that he had not thought it worth his while to step across the lane and tell him what had occurred. Charter said it was no business of his to inquire where his cousin had gone, and that anybody else was as likely to go off for a few days in the same way.

Time passed and nothing was seen or heard of the father or son. The relatives, though puzzled, were not so astonished as they would have been but for the missing man's known eccentricity; but even with that consideration they were not satisfied. Mr. John Wood and a third brother, William, a Pickering tradesman, accordingly instituted a search in the country around, giving their chief attention to Lastingham, where the Charters and a son-in-law named Hardwicke lived. A fourth brother, Thomas, then joined John and William, and he, least satisfied of the trio, had suspicions of Hardwicke so strong that he requested assistance of Police Superintendent Jones in searching the house. The search was fruitless.

Five days having passed, Charter, who remained at Cropton Lane, received a letter addressed "Mr. Robert Charter, with Joseph Wood, Cropton Lane, near Pickering," of which the following is a copy:

LIVERPOOL, May 20, 1872.

To Robert Charter:

DEAR COUSIN: I write these few lines to let you know that I am going to take the water, foreign, you must stay at Cropton lane and get my affairs settled up as soon as you can. we are going either to-day or to-morrow, i will let you know in my next what I have don & where I am going. Excuse my bad writing, a bad pen, and in haste, JOSEPH WOOD.

The postmark showed that the letter had been actually posted at Liverpool the day before, but the uneasiness of the family was increased when investigation made it evident that on the morning of the disappearance, the 18th, only a lady had booked from Pickering to Liverpool, and that the writing did not resemble that of Joseph Wood. Of the latter important point Mr. John Wood had no doubt.

Any active inquiry would now seem to have gradually ceased, nothing being heard at Liverpool to throw light on the mystery. In about two months Charter, who had remained alone at Cropton Lane with the child Thomas, brought his wife to take up her abode with him. Toward the close of July the slumbering suspicions were again kindled, and, for some reason, Superintendent Jones, Mr. John Wood, and a Mrs. Scorby, a relative by marriage, paid a visit to Cropton Lane farm. Although they noticed a strange smell pervading the premises, and remarking upon it were informed by Charter's wife that it arose from the recent burning of some putrid meat and the box in which it had been kept, the party went away without making any strict search, the utmost extent of their suspicions being that the eccentric relative was somewhere kept in confinement. This, of course, does not explain how they accounted for the boy's absence.

Another long period of suspense and inaction followed, and the thread of the story is next taken up in September, in the middle of which month Charter came to Mr. W. Wood's shop, remarking upon his cousin's prolonged absence, and volunteering to give up the farm to a son and daughter of Mr. Thomas Wood's if they would come and take possession. This offer was not accepted, but Mr. W. Wood, representing the family, suggested that the accounts of the farm should be gone into and settled. Charter offered no objection, and, according to his showing, he had paid him something over £100, leaving a balance of £30 due to him. The balance was paid, and the accounts were thus squared. On the 20th of September, Mr. Wood called at the farm, and found the Charter family leaving, a cart in the yard being loaded, with Mrs. Charter's effects. The house was then closed for six weeks.

In the earlier part of the present month came the beginning of the end of this terrible mystery. Clearing out a corn-bin in the barn at Cropton Lane, Mr. John Wood found a pair of boots, which, it was strongly suspected, his brother had worn the day when he was last at home. A day or two later, under the garret stairs, a pair of shoes, now identified as Joseph Wood's, were found while clearing out rubbish. The search now began in real earnest. The house was rummaged from top to bottom, and every field on the little household patiently examined, the excitement in the neighborhood increasing, and whispered suspicions thickening in Pickering. A large horse pond, about 200 yards in the rear of the farm buildings, was dragged, and the first cast of the grappling irons brought up a pair of trowsers, and subsequent throws the tattered fragments of a coat and shirt. The water was then pumped out, and by next day the emptied bed of the pond was found to contain parts of a topcoat and waistcoat, and last, to the horror of the group of searchers, a clenched hand, with pieces of the shirt wristband about it. Four shillings and a knife known to be the boy's were found in the trousers' pocket, and on one of the legs a leather garter and portion of a stocking.

In the orchard under a tree were dug up two human feet, a stocking, and another human hand. Charter this day week was taken into custody, and a grown-up son was apprehended on Saturday. The ground of young Charter's apprehension was the finding upon him of an envelope with handwriting resembling that of the forged letter from Liverpool. Finding no further traces at Cropton Lane, the police on Tuesday proceeded to Charter's place at Lastingham, and, noticing the appearance of newly-turned earth in an old water-course, they found, a yard or so below the surface, an upright sack containing the partly decomposed trunk of a man, with the hands and the legs below the knee being cut off. A rope was tightly affixed to the neck, and also a neckerchief. The sack and its ghastly contents were brought to the police station here, and its transit was watched by a terror-stricken crowd.

The remains, beyond question, were those of Mr. Joseph Wood. Spite of the sickening decomposition, the whiskers and hair, still undestroyed, made the identity certain. Marks of violence were found, leading to the supposition that the man was beaten on the left side of the head, while the presence of the rope points to strangulation. Odd bits of cut straw and chaff were found in the hair and above the clothes, and also in the clenched hand found in the pond. On observing this, the relatives remembered that on the 17th of May Charter took home a load of barley, which, it is surmised, the missing man assisted him to remove to the barn, where it is supposed the murder was committed. The deceased was a great smoker, and the teeth were found heavily stained with nicotine. The supposition is that the man having been murdered in the barn, the body was buried in the orchard, and subsequently removed in the sack to Lastingham; and that in the removal the hand became detached, and was thrown with the other things into the pond, while decomposition caused the other parts found under the tree to escape the murderer's notice. The boy's clothes were found in the house, and in the utter absence of any traces of him, it was thought he had been murdered in the house and concealed with his father. Others think that both murders took place in the house.

The police have been to Charter's farm, in Lastingham, searching for the body of the boy. The fate of the elder Wood having been settled beyond dispute, and the supposed murderer being in custody, the interest was, of course centered upon the hapless lad. They dug up the old water course deeply, and a gang of men turned up the small orchard where the hand was found, but without finding that for which they sought. Yesterday, some bones, supposed to be those of the boy, were found in manure spread in the field. The bones plainly showed marks of knawing by some animal. It is, therefore, pretty evident he had been given to the pigs, as the manure in which the bones were found came from the fold yard. The child of 4 years of age, who was in the house at the time of the murder, can remember nothing with certainty. He fancies there was a great light after he had gone to bed, and he says when he and his brother went up stairs his father was sitting by the fire, expecting the return of Charter with a load of seed barley.

Last Thursday, Hardwick, Charter's son-in-law, was arrested, charged with being concerned in the murder. He is a sturdy-looking fellow enough, but not the sort of man one would expect to be party to a crime so atrocious as this. About the time when the body is supposed to have been buried at Lastingham, Charter was seen removing a quantity of earth from the roadside across the plowed field, and placing it upon the spot whence the remains were taken. Hardwick assisted in the digging up of this earth, and also in its removal. On the day of the disappearance of Wood and his boy, Hardwick booked from Malton, a few stations from Pickering, to Liverpool, bearing with him, it is thought probable, the forged letter, in which Wood was made to state that he had sailed for Europe, and that he wished Charter to take charge of Cropton Lane farm until his return. It is also thought that Hardwick himself wrote the letter. The younger Charter has been set at liberty, there being no evidence against him.

At the inquest on Saturday, Superintendent Jones testified that on the 14th inst. Charter called to him from his cell, and said he wanted to tell the truth about the murder. The Superintendent gave him the usual caution that what he said might be brought against him. He replied, "I wish you to take it down in writing." He then made this statement and signed it:

A little before 3 o'clock on Saturday, the 18th of May, I heard a noise, and got up. I came and found Joseph Wood laid against the gatestead leading from the front garden to the stick heap in the orchard. He was dead. There was some blood about his head and on the ground. I took him into the barn, and placed him among the straw in the barn, thinking I should be blamed for murdering him. I went and foddered the horses and cows. I let him lie there about a week. I then took and buried him in the orchard near the stick heap. About three weeks after I found three bones of the boy in the fold yard. It appeared as if they had been devoured by the pigs. They were leg bones, and I buried the bones against his father. I let them remain there till about a week before I was coming away. I tried to pull him out; his clothes slipped off, and I took and threw them into the pond. I took the remains and put them into a bag and took them to one of my fields near Lastingham, and placed them in a hole in a corner of a field next Lastingham. No one had any concern in it but myself. After that I began to feel concerned about it. On Sunday, the 19th of May, I thought I should be blamed for murdering him, and I wrote a letter, and I saw a young man coming out from Rosedale, and asked him if he was leaving Rosedale; and he said he was going to Liverpool, and going to leave this country for America. I asked him to go into the house with me and remain a few minutes. He went in, and I gave him something to eat. I then wrote the letter and gave it to him, and told him to post it at Liverpool. I thought it would save so much trouble searching and rummaging about till things got settled. I received the letter back again in a day or two afterward, from the postman. John has nothing to do with it (meaning his son); he knows nothing about it. I have never seen him since the Sunday before Kirby Moorside Steeplechases.

(Signed.) ROBERT CHARTER.

Last Friday Charter made another statement to the Acting Sergeant as follows:

He (Joseph Wood) called to me to get up and take my barley back. I said I would what was spared. He insisted on my getting up and going back then and there. I told him I did not mean to get up. He came up stairs and said I was to get up; so I got up and went down stairs, and he said I was to go and take my barley back. I begged of him to let me be until daylight, and then I would see. He then ran into the house and got the gun. I met him at the door, and tried to get the gun. I missed my stick. I then ran behind the wall corner. He followed me with the gun. I took an iron off the wall and struck him on the head and knocked him down, and took the gun from him. I then went into the house and fastened myself in, and when I came out again I found he was dead. I then took him into the barn. I fastened myself in the bedroom most of an hour. I did not think I gave Joseph such a blow. I had no thought of killing him. I never saw the boy at all. (Signed) ROBERT CHARTER.

The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Charter.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—BEEVES—The market this week has been fair, a steady local Eastern and Southern demand having been manifested, notwithstanding the advance in prices. The advance of ¼c per lb was due to the increased cost of cattle in Buffalo and Chicago, and although buyers were indisposed at first to pay the advance, they saw there was no alternative, and bought sufficient to meet their immediate wants. Yesterday morning New York and Eastern buyers attended in full force, and they bought the best herds in the market, paying for them the highest price realized since last winter. Good and choice butchering steers have been in steady demand from the opening to the close of the market, but common stock was dull, in some cases sales being effected at a reduction from last week's rates. To-day a few sales were made at full rates, and those left over were sent forward, as it would not pay to keep them here. The supply, during the week, has been 305 cars, against 332 last week; but, on the average, the quality was better, more choice herds being embraced in the receipts; 26 head of premium Kentucky steers, averaging 1,800 lbs., were among the offerings, which were sold to a New York buyer for 9½c per lb. Five very fine New York steers, averaging 2,300 pounds, were bought by an Eastern dealer at 9c per lb, and 10 Illinois steers, averaging 1,400 pounds, were bought by a city butcher at 8½c per lb. These were the top prices, but good butchering stock bought readily from 7½ to 8c, while common sold as low as 3c. There were a great many mixed herds in the offerings, and also a large number of dry cows, bulls, and oxen.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts for the week in car loads as taken from the books of the Central Railroad:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Monday	1	5	53
Tuesday	3	2	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	16	60
Thursday	58	[illegible]	21
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	56	16
Sunday	[illegible]	5	13
Total	[illegible]	267	90

No horses.

PRICES.—The main ruling of the market this week: Premium, $8.75@9.12; extra, $7.75@8.00; first quality, $6.50@7.37; second quality, $5.50@6.00; third quality, $4.25@5.00; inferior, $3.50@4.00.

MILCH COWS—Receipts of small, of only medium quality, good and fancy descriptions scarce. Range rule for common to fair, $35@70 each, while good to fancy command from $80 to $100.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—In light demand. The market continues dull. The average quality is good, with an abundant supply. There is comparatively no demand for Eastern or Southern markets, and but few were taken for Brighton and New York. The ruling prices were: Lambs, 6¼@7½c; common wool sheet, 4@5½c; selected to for feeding, 6@6½c; coarse wool, 5¼@6¼c; wethers, 7c.

HOGS—The market for live stock rules steady, with an upward tendency, some moderate sales of good, heavy Western stock having been effected at 4¾@5c; hooks are improving at 5¼c.

Snow in Dakota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—Geo. A. Brackett, who has just returned from an unwilling extended trip on the Northern Pacific Railroad, says there is now no snow except in the West west of the James River in Dakota Territory. Fifteen days' work in the spring will complete the track laying to the Missouri River, the grading being finished, and the necessary material on the ground. Mr. Brackett's snowed-in party were fifteen days on the road home, a little over half of which they occupied in raising a blockade with shovels.

The Horse Disease.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The epizootic has broken out in Kansas City and several other towns in Central and Western Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Some twenty horses in the little town of Cherry Vale, Kas., were burned on Friday night. Loss about $10,000.

MARRIED.

MILLER—ROBERTS—On October [illegible], at the residence of Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Orrin Miller and Miss Susan Roberts, both of this city.

DIED.

MILLER—At the residence of W. I. Rea[illegible], 40 South Curtis-st., Sunday, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock, Orrin Miller, in the [illegible] year of his age. Funeral from the same place at 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Dec. 10. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

CASHEN—In this city, on Dec. 8, at the residence of his mother, 161 South Desplaines-st., Michael J. Cashen, aged 23 years and 3 months. Funeral will take place at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Toronto, Canada, papers please copy.

FINN—Thomas Finn, aged 29 years. Funeral to-day at 12 o'clock, from St. Patrick Church, corner Desplaines and Adams-sts. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BACON—The funeral of George F. Bacon will take place Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, corner Twenty-first and Indiana-av. The remains will be taken to Oakwood Cemetery.

STIFF—At 233 York-st., in this city, on the 8th inst., Alice Hossea Usher, wife of William Stiff.

☞ Toronto and Montreal papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
WILL CLOSE OUT
AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday, December 11, at 9 1-2 a. m.
130 CASES
BOOTS & SHOES
On account of whom it may concern, and at the same time we shall offer a large assortment of
Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' & Children's
Seasonable Goods of all Grades.

On Thursday, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
WE SHALL OFFER
Knit Goods, Hosiery,
Fleece-Lined Gloves,
Infantry Dress Coats,
Cavalry Jackets,
AND A LINE OF
Hats, Caps, & Turbans.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Trade Sale by Catalogue,
OF
Fine Gold and Silver Watches,
ELEGANT CLUSTER AND SOLITAIRE
DIAMONDS,
Being part of a New York
BANKRUPT STOCK.
These goods will positively be sold on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. Goods on exhibition day of sale, with catalogues. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Special Sale at Auction
MESSRS. B. GIOVANNONI & CO.'S
LARGE IMPORTATION OF
BEAUTIFUL FRENCH
Bronzes,
ELEGANT BRONZE CLOCKS, Florentine Mosaic Tables, elegant large Vases and Columns, superb Carrara Marble Figures; fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuettes, Groups, Vases, and Urns; rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, 21-day Clocks, etc., etc.
At Store, No. 57 Green-st., corner Madison,
Commencing on Thursday Evening, Dec. 12, at 7 1-2 o'clock,
and continuing until all are sold.
In elegance of design and beauty of finish, this collection is VASTLY SUPERIOR to anything that has ever before been offered to the citizens of Chicago, selected with great care by Mr. Giovannoni, and comprising the finest works of art that can be produced.
Open for exhibition, with catalogues, Tuesday and Wednesday. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Seats will be provided.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

High Art Sale.
CONCLUDING SALE
Of H. A. ELKINS' collection of
ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS,
TO TAKE PLACE ON
Thursday Evening, Dec. 12, at 7 1-2 o'clock,
At 970 Wabash-av., near 22d-st.
Consisting of Works by James M. Hart, New York; [illegible] Rondel, New York; Peter Gool, an old Flemish master; Lackenwitz, Dusseldorf; Laurits Holts, Dusseldorf; C. Earle, Munich; W. Shirlaw, Munich; [illegible], Dusseldorf; J. Ruyder, Antwerp; [illegible]; H. A. Elkins; P. F. Reed; Jasper Lawman; and many others, making one of the finest collections of Paintings ever collected by any Western artist.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Continuance of sale to close out balance of unredeemed pledges
PAWNBROKER'S SALE.
By order of A. Lipman, 27 West Madison-st., consisting of
Solid Gold and Silver Lever Watches,
Fine Diamonds,
Coral and Gold Jewelry,
Chains, Opera-Glasses, etc.
To be Sold on Wednesday, Dec. 11,
Commencing at 10 a. m., and continue until all are sold. Catalogues ready.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.
200 BARRELS
[illegible] of the SANDMAN [illegible]
STONE COMPANY'S PORTLAND CEMENT, by
C. J. KERSHAW & CO., Milwaukee.

VOLUME 26.

INSURANCE.
1829. Charter Perpetual.
FRANKLIN
FIRE
Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, $400,0[illegible]
Accrued Surplus & Premiums, 2,916,3[illegible]
Cash Assets, Nov. 30, 1872, $3,316,3[illegible]
Premiums, October, 1872, $252,7[illegible]
Premiums, November, 1872, 301,8[illegible]
$554,6[illegible]
Amount insured in the Burned District, Boston, $458,19[illegible]
Amount insured on Outskirts of same, 39,50[illegible]
It has been definitely ascertained that $2,000 will cover all claims on the last item, while salvage already determined indicate a loss of not over
$400,000.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice President.
W. McALLISTER, Second Vice President.
THEO. M. REGER, Secretary.
SAMUEL W. KAY, Assistant Secretary.

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The largest and best stock of Ladies' Fine Furs in the West, at
BISHOP & BARNES'
FUR MANUFACTORY,
Corner State and Monroe-sts., opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
FOLLANSBE & SON,
BANKERS,
Have removed to their Old Location,
Methodist Church Block,
Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT.
To Brokers.
Cheap, an elegant furnished large office on first floor, with storage room 24 feet square, situated on River, near South Water. Address G 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT.
A well-built, comfortable brick houses on corner of [illegible] and Illinois-sts., supplied with all city conveniences, [illegible], &c. WM. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

FINANCIAL.
Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.
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